Canada West

THE LAST BEST WEST

HOMES FOR MILLIONS

RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT RAISING
MIXED FARMING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

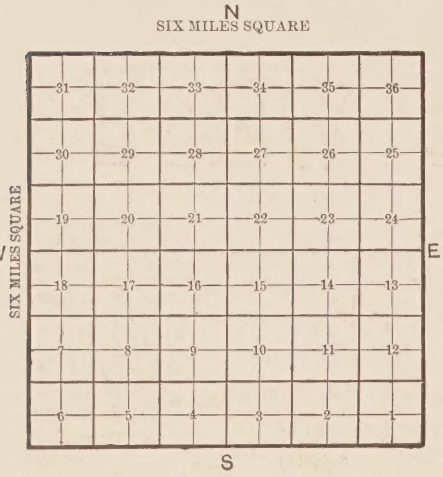
ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. SYDNEY FISHER
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

3417

NEW LAND REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Each township contains 36 sections.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square, each quarter-section contains 160 acres.

Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale—Sections No. 8 and 26.

Any quarter-section vacant and available of Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, and is British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the District or at the office of a Sub-Agent authorized to transact business in the District, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government Agent.

A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable house on homestead for six months in each of three years.

A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or son, daughter, brother or sister, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by them, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by them in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother). The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must so notify Agent for District and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to be cancelled.

Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence.

A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity, 50 acres must be broken (of which 30 must be cropped).

Application for patent may, on completion of duties, be made by homesteader before an Agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a Sub-Agent for District.

Pre-emption.—In a district of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, (see map on page 6 of this pamphlet) an additional quarter-section may be pre-empted by a person who has secured a homestead but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance. Entry fee $10.

Duties.—1. Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption. 2. Erection of habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption. 3. Cultivation of 80 acres of homestead or pre-emption or both. Payment for pre-emption $3.00 per acre as follows: One-third purchase money at end of three years from date of entry; balance in five equal annual installments with interest at five per cent.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,....., do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any person or persons.

Sworn before me.....,this.....day of.....190..

.....

Collector.....

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand). Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitute a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

TIMBER FOR THE SETTLER

If the settler has no timber on his land, he can, for 25 cents, get a permit and cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, or 9,250 feet B. M., 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings.

For obvious reasons it is deemed undesirable to publish the exact postoffice addresses of those settlers whose testimony to the character of Central Canada is to be found throughout this book. The Department does not wish to involve these busy men and women in undesired and perhaps troublesome correspondence; but these letters are all on file with the Immigration Department at Ottawa, Canada where addresses may be had, singly, for any proper purpose of further inquiry.

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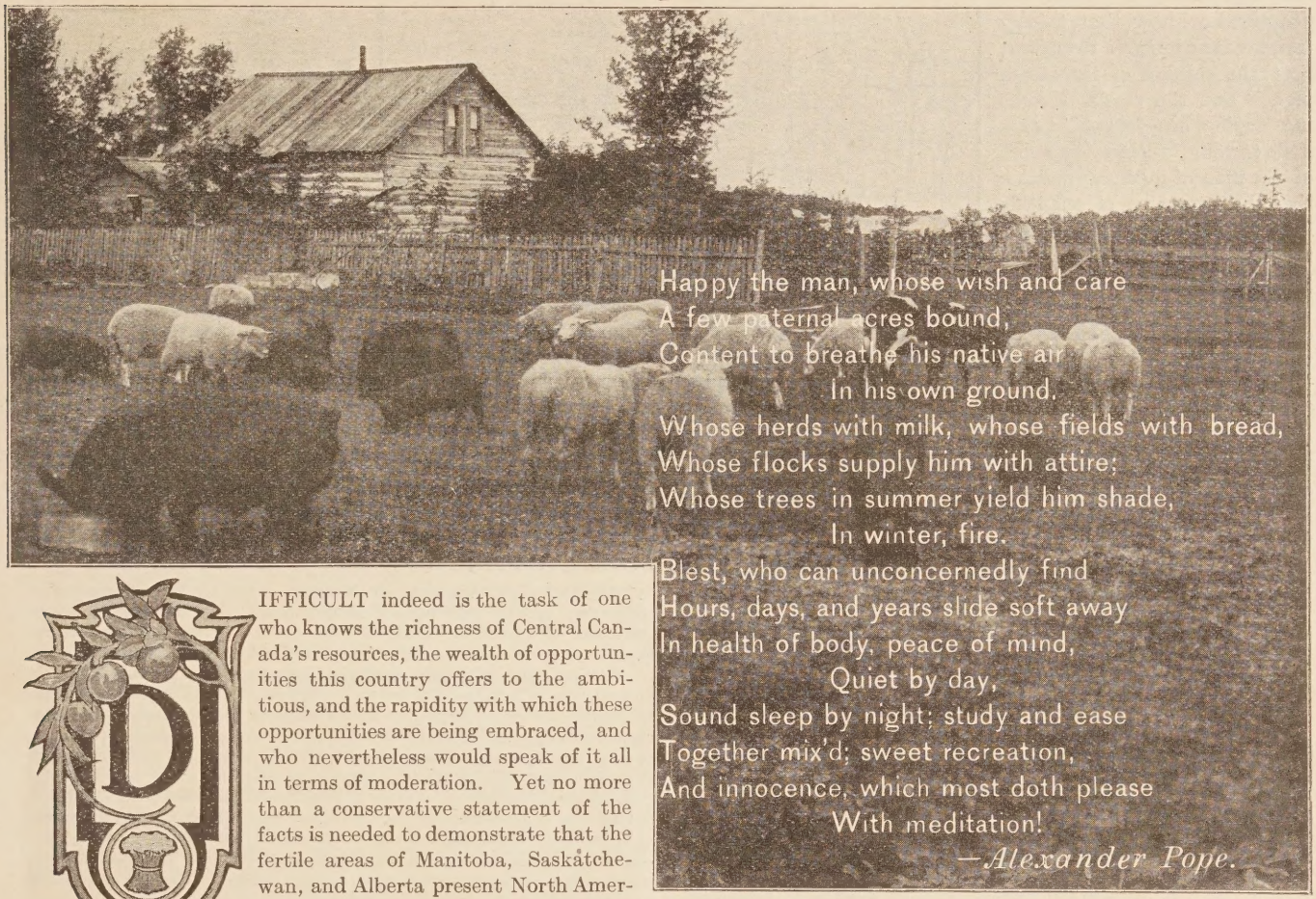
THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY


Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire;
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter, fire.
Blest, who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day,
Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mix'd; sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most doth please
With meditation!
—Alexander Pope.

DIFFICULT indeed is the task of one who knows the richness of Central Canada's resources, the wealth of opportunities this country offers to the ambitious, and the rapidity with which these opportunities are being embraced, and who nevertheless would speak of it all in terms of moderation. Yet no more than a conservative statement of the facts is needed to demonstrate that the fertile areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta present North America's sole remaining invitation, on grand scale, for advantageous settlement.

Many a man today laments the fact that his father or grandfather lacked the foresight to homestead or buy cheaply, years ago, rich prairie land in Illinois or Iowa, which now is worth $100 or $125 or $150 an acre. Yet the same man, at this very moment, can find in Central Canada a like opportunity to that which his fathers may have neglected.

The Dominion of Canada appreciates the magnificence of her partly-developed domain in the West. The Government recognizes in law-abiding, industrious settlers a quick national asset. Such settlers Canada desires, and to them is offered what may very well be called a "ground-floor" opportunity to participate in rewards without old-time pioneer hardship, in the production of individual and national wealth, in the speedy development of "The Last Best West."

WHY "THE LAST BEST WEST"

If the Government and the citizens of Canada thus highly value the contribution to national development represented by the influx of desirable settlers, those to whom this opportunity lies open should by no means lose sight of its exclusive character. That land—productive land, ample in acreage and held in fee simple—is the one best material possession none will deny. Nor can it be gainsaid that, to quote Albert Bushnell Hart, "the Canadian Northwest is the last area left in North America in which a great body of prairie land can be had almost for the asking."

"Though Uncle Sam still owns hundreds of millions of acres of land in the far West," the same writer continues, "almost no tracts of natural farming land are left in his hands; railroads, ranch corporations, and individuals do still hold immense areas, which in course of time will be subdivided; but nobody can get that land without paying a price, and even the limited areas which are capable of irrigation are sold by the land office at many times the dollar and a quarter an acre which for nearly a century has been the price for Government arable land."

After calling attention to the quest for cheap lands, as eastern farm prices have advanced, as a prime factor in the northwesterly movement of migration through the United States, Mr. Hart continues:

The forty-dollar man finds twenty-dollar land in North Dakota, and the North Dakotan, treks across the line into Central Canada and takes up virgin soil at a nominal price. As he comes in the railroad follows after him to get his crop and prepares the way for a new invasion of settlers.

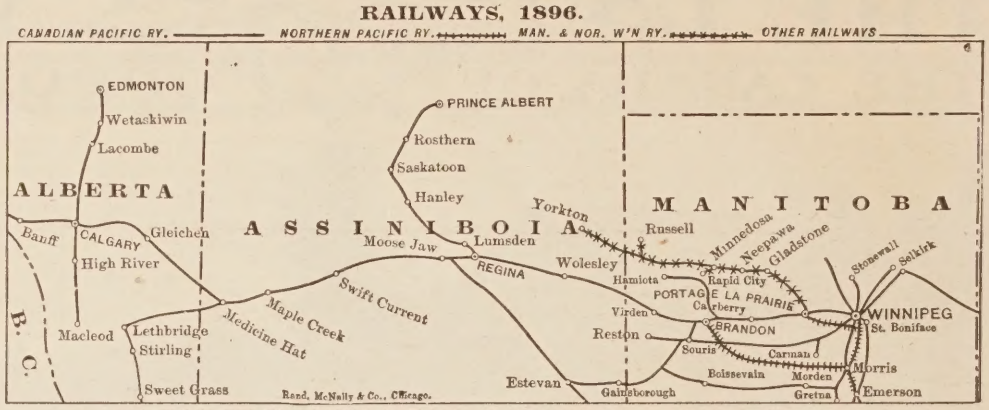
Ten years ago, Winnipeg was on the frontier; five years ago, Edmonton was the northern verge of civilization; now, people are going hundreds of miles farther north and west, while rapidly filling intervening territory.

LAND THE LODESTONE; CANADA THE MECCA

Even the limited offering, recently made, of lands for homestead in South Dakota precipitated a "rush" of more than 100,000 persons to the district, and yet amongst so many there were only 5,000 homes to be distributed. Successful applicants had to become resident on the land, cultivate it for a term of years, and pay $6 an acre for it besides. From this it is easy to imagine how strenuously homeseekers besieged land offices in the Canadian West on the morning of September 1, 1908, when new Regulations went into effect, the terms of which are set out elsewhere. On the night before the opening, thousands "lined-up" to await the next day's sunrise. In many instances, the prizes were desirable farms, worth from $15 to $30 an acre.

NOTE:—Correcting third paragraph "Customs Regulations.' Conditions in last sentence are now annulled.

It was land that these energetic souls wanted—land for homes, land for money-making and the comforts money-making means. These are people who know that to-day farming is no longer a drudgery; that the coming of the steam plough and the steam threshing engine has brought large scale farming within the reach of the man of moderate means; that the extension of scientific instruction in agriculture has rendered it possible to make Nature yield her best from the soil; that with farmers' telephone lines, rural mail delivery, and up-to-date farm architecture keeping pace with settlement, "pioneering" has lost its terrors. Fancy what it would have meant to an Ohio pioneer, for example, in the days "when the country was new," to have mail delivered at his gate from "back home" in Connecticut, or to be able to telephone from his frontier farm to the villages of Chicago, or Cleveland, or Buffalo! Comparatively speaking, such is the condition in many portions of Central Canada.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1896

CONDITIONS THAT MAKE FOR HAPPINESS.

Interesting, indeed, is the unbiased testimony of observers from the United States who have studied the social order that obtains in newest Canada. Farming communities are proverbially law-abiding, and Canada is no exception.

Mr. Emerson Hough, who has written more than one prose epic of the rugged life of the men who extend empires with plough and harrow, has this to say regarding "The Last Best West," through which he has travelled:

There is no more thrilling experience than this, of seeing the ancient wilderness just passing into the first loose fingers of civilized man's occupation. Extended inquiry in the course of a long journey failed to discover one farmer who was homesick or discontented, or who declared that he was going back to Old England or to the States. In some cases their one or two crops had given them their lands and their first farmstead buildings of rude comfort, at least, fully paid for; and this land was their own. No one here spoke of despair or discouragement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOCIAL FABRIC.

"And what of the people which country, laws, and conditions have brought together?" asks the same writer, and answers his own question thus:

It does seem that every race, every type, and every tongue has been attracted here. The Indian and the half-breed are seldom seen, except on the reservation—less frequently, than on the lines of our Pacific roads. Almost every country of Europe is represented on the farms of the provinces, from the Mennonite of Russia to the industrious German and thrifty Scandinavian. But the English, the Scotch, and the American predominate. The American is found in every community.

"The Canadian country is very similar to this (Kansas), or parts of it, and the people are about the same as here," is the testimony of Mr. Redmond, editor of the Burlington (Kansas) *Republican*, who made his tour of Western Canada in a company of 130 editors, representing twenty-four states. "We found practically no sentiment for annexation, but there was a strong friendly feeling, and the sentiment that Canada and the United States should work together."

In evidence of this cordial feeling, as it appears to the north of the border, no stronger proof could be adduced than the following editorial from the Toronto (Ontario) *Star:*

Will patriotism, American or Canadian, suffer by the interchange of population, and the knowledge thereby gained? Rational patriotism will not suffer. No patriotic citizen of Canada or the United States will regret that the people of the two countries are learning to understand each other.

Perhaps some of the newcomers had been brought up in the belief that Canada was a downtrodden colony. They found that Canada was as free as their own country, and that their change of home meant little more than a removal from Ohio to Minnesota. On the other hand, if the Canadians in the West feared that newcomers would be imbued with revolutionary ideas, that fear would be speedily dispelled by closer acquaintance. The American farmer is usually a hard-headed, practical fellow, with a strong vein of conservatism in his character. He wants to farm in the most modern way, to make money by farming, to take plenty of enjoyment out of life, to give his women folk all the comforts that are available, and to have the best possible education for his children. He will not quarrel with institutions that afford these advantages.

VAST ACHIEVEMENTS; GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

Enthusiasm kindles as one contemplates the immensity of what has been accomplished in Central Canada, alongside of the vastness of the virgin lands that still lie open.

The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, contain 357,016,778 acres of land. Of this, at least one-half, or 178,508,389 acres, is good for farming, while only 10 million acres, or approximately one-seventeenth, has been brought under cultivation. The vacant land is being steadily taken up and made productive, and a liberally-conceived scheme of railway extension keeps transportation facilities well in pace with the demand for them.

RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1908

The settler in Central Canada is in the forefront of progress. The truth of this is attested by the comparative railway maps presented herewith. Twelve years have sufficed to transform a long trunk line, meagrely equipped with feeders, into a network of ramifying trunk lines, including three new systems, tapping every portion of the wheat country.

The railways are following the wheat; but the railway builders of the Dominion are not content with pursuing the

beaten highway from this granary of the world to the world's markets. Their plans contemplate the speedy opening up of a connecting route between Hudson Bay—the New-World Mediterranean—and the wheat-carrying railways of Central Canada. Not only will this bring Europe a thousand miles nearer to the wheat fields, but it will provide western grain growers with the shortest possible rail-haul to tidewater, with reduction in freight rates and elimination of re-handling. Thus will be assured a variety of alternative routes for Canadian commerce; for the Pacific will continue to be used, not only for trade with the Orient, but also, by way of the Panama Canal, for a large volume of freight for Europe.

To forecast the future of such a self-contained empire as this calls rather for logic than for imagination. Canada's destiny is already manifest. "The development throughout Western Canada during the next ten years," says the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw of New York, "will probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history." Mr. Shaw was formerly Governor of Iowa, and later Secretary of the United States Treasury. "Our railway companies," he continues, "sold a good deal of their land at from $3 to $5 an acre, and now the owners are selling the same land at from $50 to $75, and buying more up in Canada at from $10 to $15."

Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, is as firm a believer in the future of the Canadian Northwest as he was in that of the American Northwest. Before the Merchants' Club in Chicago, more than two years ago, he said:

There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe. In ten or fifteen years, according to present indications, the United States will need every bushel of its wheat product at home. Would it not then be advantageous for us to share in the product of the fields of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan?

CANADA'S WEALTH SUMMARIZED

The unquestioned wealth of Canada's resources was well summarized by Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking recently before the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walker said, in part:

Now let me set out in a few words some of the reasons why we have faith in the future of Canada. We have a country about the same size as the United States proper, which is surprising the world by the growth of cereals farther and farther north. The prairie provinces as yet produce only about 200 million bushels of cereals, and the yield clearly will eventually be enormous. If we are willing to learn the lessons in forestry now being taught in our universities and by the experience of our lumbermen, there is no reason why our timber supply should not be almost inexhaustible. We own more fishing waters than any other nation. We have iron, nickel, copper, and coal enough to rank with the greatest nations in this respect, and while we are only about the eighth nation in gold, we begin to look important in silver

The intensive farming in Ontario has resulted in our becoming one of the great dairying countries. In manufacturing we are making great strides. No one can at present estimate the extent of horse power or the value in money in our water powers, which probably in those respects exceed those of any other nation in the world. We have a good and an agreeable climate. We share with the United States the Great Lakes, and have many great river systems. We hope to build up a nation as free as any in the world, with our own peculiar institutions, with a share of some kind in the British Empire, and with relations with the United States which should through the coming ages be of benefit to both nations.

Results Obtained on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head (Sask.) for Seven Consecutive Years

Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.
SPRING WHEAT			
Red Fife	Averages between 45 in. and 55 in.	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62¾ lbs. for 7 yrs.
Preston† 4 days earlier than Red Fife		43 bu. 34 lbs.	63¼ lbs. for 8 yrs.
OATS — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS			
Abundance	Between 45 in. and 55 in.	93 bu. 11 lbs.	38¾ lbs.
Golden Beauty		87 bu. 22 lbs.	40 lbs.
Banner		88 bu. 27 lbs.	39½ lbs.
BARLEY — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS			
Mensury	Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	58 bu. 30 lbs.	49½ lbs.
Remin's Improved		58 bu. 28 lbs.	52 lbs.
Trooper		57 bu. 4 lbs.	52 lbs.
POTATOES			
American Wonder	Average for 8 years	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white.
Carmen No. 1		392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white
Burnaby Seedling	Average for 7 years	365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink.

Late Alberta Bulletin

Isolated wheat yields might be misleading; but the following statement of winter wheat production on a large number of Alberta farms in 1908 shows plainly that heavy yields are the rule, and not the exception:

Name	Per Acre	Name	Per Acre
Geo. McWilliams	45	I. Aldridge	47.90
Edwin Snider	60	Sim Woolf	60
A. C. Carter	45	John Hayes	50
P. S. Washburn	40	J. H. Lewis	56
N. N. Neilson	41.25	A. K. Seysing	41.50
S. F. Kimball	42.20	E. K. Seysing	45.50
M. Schroeder	40	C. Howard	50
Fulton Bros.	30	D. E. Alwood	48
T. O. Shea	40	F. Shier	48
A. Brunze	52	G. D. Sloane	45
A. S. Norton	45	Wm. Caspell	40
Elisa Bourne	46.30	N. S. Averall	40
Jensen Bros.	57	Oden Nelson	46
Ed. Hockings	49	D. E. Gargill	47
A. Bennett	60	David Karge	42.50
F. Bristall	40	P. A. McAnally	66.30
S. Meledere	62.50	H. Schofield	48
D. Morrison	48	P. C. Cowling	42.30
Gus. Falk	42	J. J. Alpaugh	47
J. B. Edwards	47	E. Alpough	50
G. W. Buchanan	48	J. Alpaugh	52.50
M. Benumers	53	H. Bucher	48.50
I. Snyder	41	J. Graham	50
J. D. Norton	40	T. P. Newton	50
E. McConnell	56	John Riley	54.80
W. Gray	40	W. A. Roberts	40
T. C. Barrett	54.80	John MacDonald	44
W. Rasmussen	44	John Dafoe	.....
E. Mourisnoe	53	Poe & Young	62
J. J. Scott	42.50	Tred & Bolinger	.....
A. E. Rodgers	46	A. Herr	52
W. Dallea	45	D. Pariston	48.50
J. McKay	51	Fraser & Sons	40
W. Jornick	49	R. D. Bower	50
C. J. Carlson	40	D. C McDonald	60
Daniel Burbanks	43	O'Neill Bros.	45.40
Thos. Heard	46	C. Taylor	50
Kerkley Bros.	35.50	R. Tritten	40

Threshing in a Central Canada Wheat Field—Yield 42½ Bushels per Acre

CENTRAL CANADA

Central Canada, which at the present time is taken to comprise the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, will inevitably include a far greater expanse of territory as settlement moves northward. The present grain-growing areas are by no means far to the north, comparatively speaking, since there is abundance of evidence that the wheat-fields can be extended farther and farther when the vast territory open to settlement in parts well supplied with railways shall have been exhausted. The fact that the first prize wheat at a world's exposition was grown 700 miles north of Edmonton is striking collateral evidence of the favouring climatic conditions in those districts farther south, to which the Government is now extending special invitation.

The industrial future of Central Canada is conditioned upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. In an area more than one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred wide, Central Canada offers inducements of diverse character, whatever be the desire of the settler.

Geographical Configuration.—Elsewhere in this booklet is noted the effect upon climate produced by the narrowing of the Rocky Mountains where they pass through Canada, this narrowing affording Central Canada the genial influence of the warm Japan currents to a degree unknown farther south. Bearing in mind that the slope of Central Canada is from the mountains of British Columbia to the east and south, the reader will not be likely to forget the general topography of the country. Western Alberta is broken by the foothills of the Rockies, with elevations as great as 4,000 feet above sea-level. Passing eastward, the foothills give place to the third great prairie steppe, a plain in which is comprised about three-fourths of the Province of Alberta. Here the mean elevation is about 2,000 feet above sea-level. In the second great prairie steppe, with a mean elevation of about 1,000 feet, is included the greater portion of Saskatchewan, while the larger part of Manitoba lies in the first prairie steppe, with an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level. The fact that these plains lie parallel to the Rockies, in a northwest-to-southeasterly direction, while the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are practically rectangular will explain why it is that the southwestern corner of Manitoba has the topographical character of Saskatchewan, and the southwestern corner of Saskatchewan the general features of the greater part of Alberta.

Breaking the Virgin Prairie on a Central Canada Farm

It must be understood that these observations are extremely general; indeed, a steppe, in the sense in which the term has just been employed, must be taken to include anything from prairie to rolling woodland and forest. Thus, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, in the belt through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes, is chiefly prairie, mixed, in some portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with woodland. The section of these three provinces, through which run the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, is chiefly prairie and woodland mixed, while practically the northern half of each Province is overgrown with dense forest.

Resources and Industries.—From the foregoing it is apparent that Central Canada's resources include facilities for farming of every description. "Extensive farming"—grain-growing and grazing—blazes the path of agricultural progress, while mixed and "intensive farming"—fruit-growing, gardening, and the specialized branches of animal husbandry—are gradually following, and will develop as the country fills up and land values increase. Central Canada's wealth in minerals and timber has scarcely begun as yet to be exploited; but manufacturing enterprise cannot long ignore the opportunities here presented.

Development of Transportation.—The Dominion Government's policy of fostering the development of transportation facilities, has operated directly for the benefit of Central Canada, raising this portion of the Dominion to the position of a country containing all elements of a complete national life, able to feed, house, and clothe itself in comfort and abundance. The stimulus thus given to farming could have but one result—the country is fast becoming the granary of the world. In five years the Wall Street *Journal* declares, the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific alone will haul more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined.

The Canadian Pacific, spanning the continent at the south, is constantly building extensions and feeders. The Canadian Northern, grown from nothing in 1896 to second place in 1908, is pushing extensions and its main line west from Edmonton, to say nothing of its projected line that will reach Hudson Bay at Fort Churchill. No mean factor in the railway field is the Great Northern, which, with its 624 miles of line gives another Canadian Great Lake and Pacific outlet.

	Total		
Canadian Pacific mileage, west Port Arthur	6,160	826	Brought under Operation in 1908
Canadian Northern Railway mileage	3,390	245	
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway mileage projected to be completed by 1911	3,000	854	
Great Northern Railway mileage in Canada	624	....	

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is advancing rapidly,—and in 1909 trains will be running over its line between Port Arthur and Edmonton, while completion to the Pacific Coast may be looked for by 1911. This means immediate opening up of new fields for Canadian enterprise. Says Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart "there is a mighty force in a people with a population less than Pennsylvania, who undertake three world highways across a region most of which twenty-five years ago was a desert."

How the Grain is Marketed.—There are at present 1,416 elevators and 41 warehouses west of Lake Superior with a total capacity of over 43 million bushels. To the east are others with a capacity of another 20 million bushels, while there are

several at Montreal and other places. Of the elevators west of the lakes the Canadian Pacific has 949 and 28 warehouses, with a capacity of 30 million bushels; on the Canadian Northern there are 386 and 12 warehouses, with a capacity of 11 million bushels; on the Midland and Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay, 23 elevators, with a capacity of 670,000 bushels; on the Alberta Railway and Irrigation line 11 elevators, with a capacity of 294,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk Pacific has 47 elevators with a capacity of 1½ million bushels.

Climate and Rainfall.—The superintendent of the meteorological bureau recently gave some interesting information in respect to his long observations of Canadian climate:

During three summer months the mean temperature of that portion of Canada lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains was about the same from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway northward almost to the Arctic Circle. In Manitoba 50 per cent of the yearly rainfall occurred during the summer months, and farther west, 56 per cent fell, in the same period. This is the time when it is most needed. Occasionally, cold winters in Alberta are caused by the transcontinental storm line coming farther south than usual. From information derived from a variety of sources, eight inches of well-distributed rainfall between May and August throughout Central Canada is sufficient for agriculture, and where the ground is more deeply frozen, less will suffice.

TEMPERATURE

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures at various points in Central Canada, taken from official reports for ten years.

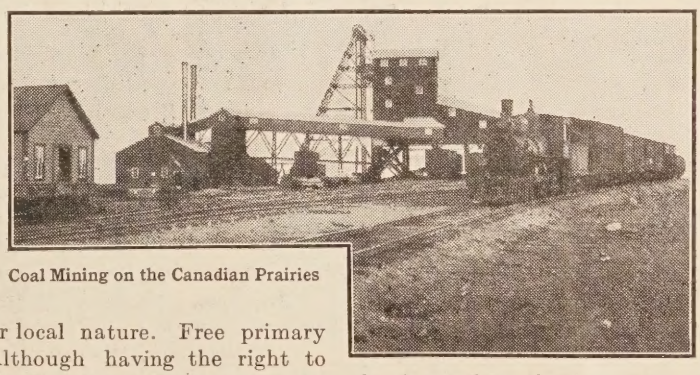
STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE		
	Summer	Winter	Year
In Central Canada—	deg.	deg.	deg.
Battleford	62.3	1.3	32.9
Calgary	58.8	13.9	37.4
Edmonton	59.3	8.8	35.9
Moosejaw	61.6	5.3	33.9
Medicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9
Pincher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9
Prince Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
Regina	62.7	0.9	32.5
Swift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
Brandon	63.1	0.4	33.1
Winnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3

TEMPERATURE.—An average daily maximum temperature in April of 53 degrees at Calgary, 52 degrees at Edmonton, 58 degrees at Medicine Hat, and 47 degrees at Winnipeg, indicates very clearly that April is truly a spring month, and spring seeding is well under way or perhaps completedin April.

PRECIPITATION.—The following table gives for some years back the precipitation at points in Southern Alberta where there are meteorological observatories.

Year	Pincher Creek	Calgary	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat	Macleod
1902...	27.57 Inches	34.57 Inches	28.13 Inches	13.68 Inches	..... Inches
1903...	17.84 "	16.62 "	14.82 "	9.90 "	9.73 "
1904...	9.43 "	12.15 "	11.40 "	9.70 "	5.34 "
1905...	18.12 "	14.32 "	13.78 "	8.99 "	11.55 "
1906...	21.71 "	16.24 "	22.48 "	12.73 "	20.82 "
1907...	..... "	14.96 "	15.33 "	6.96 "	12.48 "
1908...	..... "	18.55 "	16.67 "	10.22 "	17.91 "

Government.—The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are a portion of the Dominion of Canada, and have representation in the Senate and in the House of Commons. The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government. They are charged with providing and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and municipal government, and generally all matters of a provincial or local nature. Free primary education is provided for. Although having the right to charter, aid, and construct railways, in practice this right is chiefly exercised by the Dominion. Towns and cities are incorporated by the Legislature, and given control of local affairs. Local improvement districts in the rural area maintain roads and work of that kind.



Coal Mining on the Canadian Prairies

Some of the special activities of the provincial governments are treated of specifically under the divisional headings. "No country is more free than Canada," says the editor of the Fulton, (Nev.) *Gazette*, who has studied the governmental system at first hand. "In name it is a dependency of the British Crown—in fact it is almost a republic. All its taxes are voted, collected, and expended by the Dominion and the provinces. The nominal head is the Governor-General, appointed by the English Crown. Practically his only authority is to veto the acts of Parliament scarcely ever exercised. Nothing is given to support of the English Government—but England has advantages in trade regulations and tariff laws. In return Canada receives the protection of the British army and navy."

The population of the three provinces has grown from 414,000 in 1901 to more than 1,000,000 in 1908; the value of goods entered at the Custom Department from $6,200,000 in 1899 to $26,000,000 in 1907.

Immigration into Central Canada.—Settlers in Central Canada have a vital interest in the quality and quantity of immigration. As to quality, the testimony of settlers is elsewhere to be found. As to quantity, the showing is gratifying, since the rapid settling of the country by thrifty, industrious farmers adds measurably to each settler's "unearned increment"—profit on his land. Homestead entries in 1908 were 49,104 as against 29,436 in 1907, a net increase of 19,718. During the fiscal year 1908 the immigration from the United States to Canada was 58,312, an increase of 1,794 over the same period in 1907.

A graphic showing of the rapidity with which Central Canada is increasing is found in the calculation that in the months of September and October, 1908, enough land was homesteaded to make up 183 townships or a strip seven miles wide from Winnipeg to Calgary—800 miles.

IMMIGRATION INTO WESTERN CANADA

Year	United States	British and other Countries	Total
1901	17,958	31,191	49,149
1902	21,672	45,707	67,379
1903	47,780	80,584	128,364
1904	43,172	87,157	130,328
1905	43,543	102,723	146,266
1906	57,796	131,286	189,064
1907	56,518	195,520	252,038
1908	58,312	204,157	262,469

There is assured for the year 1909 a movement of population from the United States to Canada which will be of great proportions and will bring in a great increase to the capital of the country. This factor alone, to say nothing of the continuing fresh inflow, will hold an important place among the factors which will make 1909 a year of prosperity in Western Canada.

WHO SUCCEED IN CENTRAL CANADA

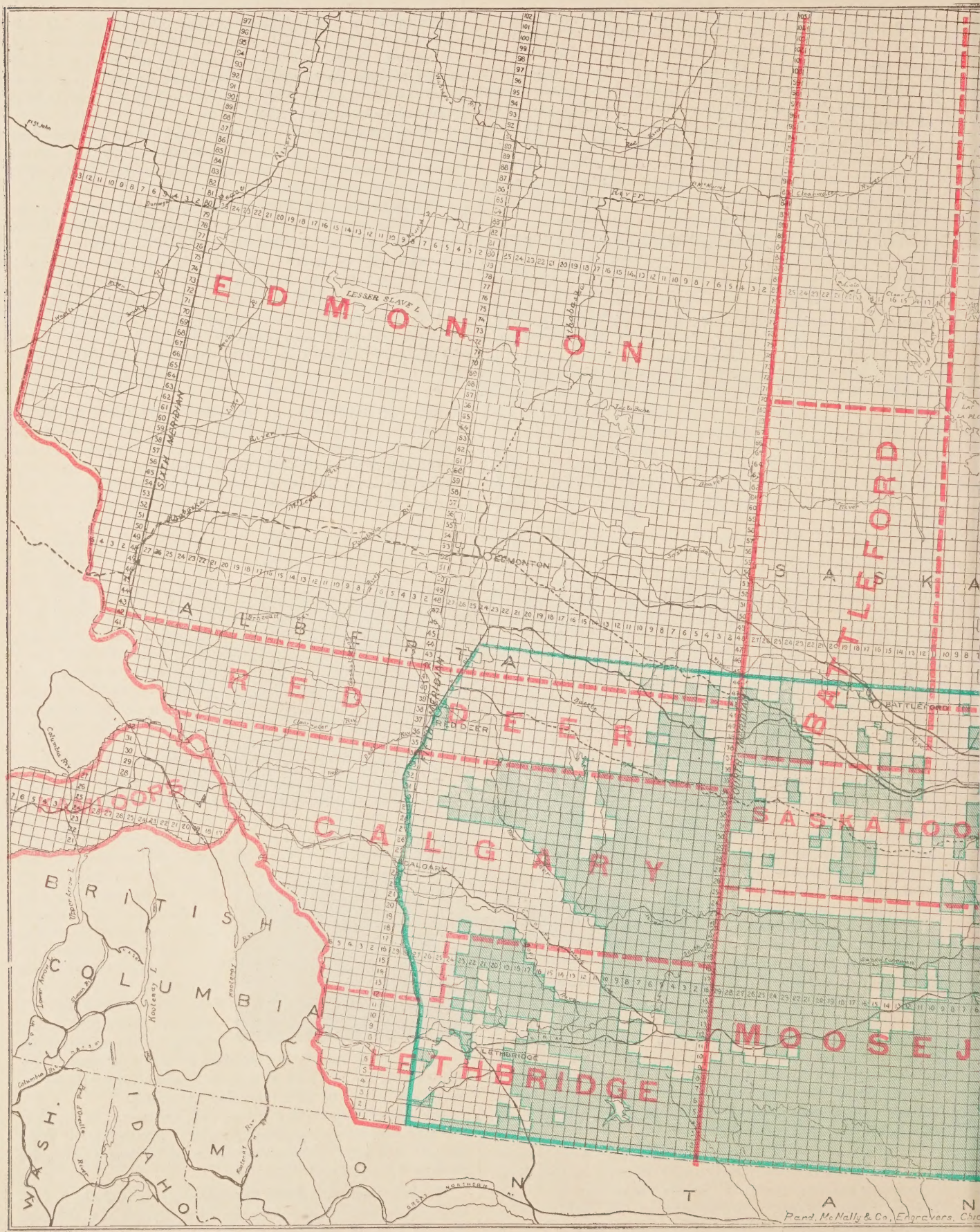
How a man shall start in a new country necessarily depends upon his financial situation. The man who has nothing but his strength and skill at farming has labour to sell, and he will find a ready market in Central Canada. Later on, as he saves money, he will get into position to enter on a homestead or purchase land, and to farm it properly. The man with some capital can engage in farming at once—taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing improved lands. Or, if he prefers, he will find in Central Canada opportunity to invest his capital in manufacturing or mining.

The settler with money is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little; he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push ahead vigorously.

Married Men with Small Capital.—Living is cheap in Central Canada, and the man who has the preference of a wife, and perhaps children, to consider, will not fail to appreciate the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, and facilities for education, where the worker can make a first-class living, and the domestic man and woman may be happy.

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT, 1908

Under the provisions of the above Act of
available to Homestead Entry. The provisions
The provisions regarding pre-emption apply



Broken red lines denote the respective Land Districts.
Solid red lines denote the Provinces.

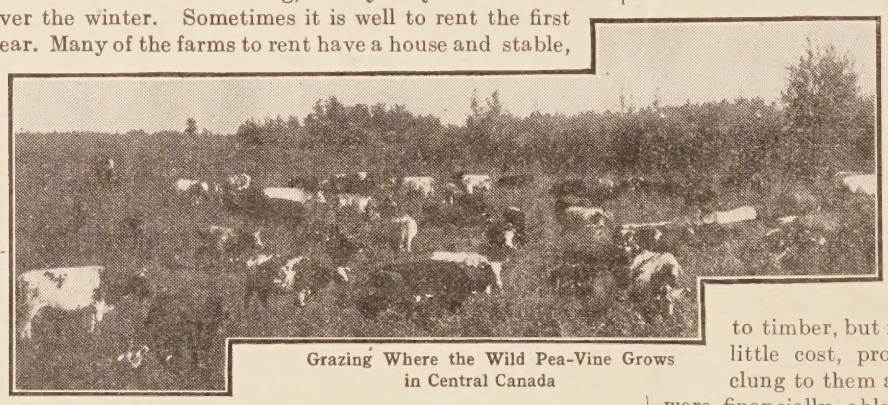
the 1st of September, 1908, all Dominion Lands not reserved or otherwise disposed of, whether odd or even numbered sections, are of the Dominion Lands Act, respecting purchased homesteads, apply to all available lands within the area bounded by green line. only within the area colored green.

It is easy to find a situation for a married man without children, the husband as a farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the housekeeping. Few farmers have a tenant house on the farm to accommodate a married man with children, and rarely is a farmhouse large enough for two families.

Young Men with $250 or Less.— Rather than to start in under the handicap of insufficient funds, the young man with $250 or less will do well to work for wages for a year. Besides the demand for harvest help, there is need all the year round for able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railway construction. Before the end of the first year, the young man may find an opportunity to buy a quarter-section of land by making a small cash payment. Then, securing a few head of cattle, he will soon be prepared to start for himself.

To the Man with $500.—Homestead 160 acres at once and put up a house. Then make the necessary improvements; get work in the older districts during the other six months of the year, and tide yourself over a second six months of homestead. In three years you will own it.

To the Man with $1,000.—With this amount a fair start can be made. Either homestead or purchase (making payments on the instalment plan to cover a period of ten years). A small house and other buildings will be required, as well as horses or oxen, wagon, plough, and harrows. By working out in harvest and threshing, money may be earned to help over the winter. Sometimes it is well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable,



Grazing Where the Wild Pea-Vine Grows in Central Canada

and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and, after seeding, have two or three weeks to look about in, selecting a permanent home.

The Time to Arrive.—The farmer taking up land for himself, arriving at the beginning of the season's operations, can get in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June. If he comes in the summer he may see the crops growing, and thus be able to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best in which to get around the country in search of land. Having selected his location, he has time to erect his house and make preparations for winter.

Cost of Farm Equipment.—The following estimate(outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously :

1 team of horses	$350 00
1 set harness	32 00
1 farm waggon	75 00
1 sleigh	25 00
1 breaking plough	25 00
1 stubble plough	18 00
1 3-section harrow	15 00
1 disc harrow	25 00
1 seeder	85 00
1 mowing machine	50 00
1 harvester	135 to 155 00
Other implements and tools	50 00
4 good cows at $40	160 00
4 good pigs at $15	60 00
4 good sheep at $5	20 00
Poultry	10 00
Total	$1,155 00

Need Not Hire Help at First.—For the first two or three years the homesteader will require no help beyond such younger members of his family (if he has any) as may not be earning money either on the railway or by work for neighbours. The conditions under which the homesteader will find himself during the period in which he is earning his homestead are thus described by the Winnipeg *Free Press:*

The first year, if he has the capital, he can get a small house and a stable erected. There is hardly a locality in which the neighbours will not spend a day willingly to assist in building a shack and a small stable. If near timber the material need cost very little, for logs served the first needs of many of the West's most prosperous farmers of to-day. In the first year he can get a little breaking done if he has horses and a plough. If he has not horses he can hire out for the season, especially during the busy six months; and for $25 he can have sufficient land broken to hold his claim. The first year, if he has a family, he can raise a garden and conserve his capital by hiring out; or, with capital to keep him going, he can get twenty, thirty, or more acres broken, if he has horses and a plough. In the second year the homesteader stands in no real need of a hired man, for he can work with a neighbour similarly situated, and harvest his crop.

Buy Tools as Needed.—A binder is not needed for three years, or until the crop is ready; and, perhaps, not even then. Until the settler has more than thirty acres he can work with a neighbour, stooking both crops and paying a little extra, unless the neighbour's crop is bigger than his own. Only in case of his crop being ready, and all the neighbours unwilling to exchange work in this way, would it be necessary to deplete capital by buying a binder, and one would hardly be justified in the expense then unless he had at least thirty acres of really good grain. It will not be necessary to build a granary for a couple of years. The settler usually does not sow grain for a year, and then, perhaps, he may not have sufficient land ready to need a seed drill of his own. Many excellent crops have been grown on the virgin soil by beginners, the seed having been sown by hand.

Many a successful farmer of to-day began with not more than $150 in cash expenditure for a house and a stable. Of course, much depends on the proximity to timber, but many of the old log farmhouses, built at little cost, proved so comfortable that their owners clung to them as a place of habitation long after they were financially able to erect frame or brick residences of modern design and construction.

If the homesteader intends to break up a large amount of land immediately, and he has the capital to spare, he can, at a pinch, buy a couple of horses at a cost of about $300, and, hire another for breaking; or, he could, if necessary, do with a yoke of oxen; or, if a young man, he could do without any team, and, by hiring out himself, could pay someone to do the necessary breaking of the prairie land. "Where there's a will, there's a way" in homesteading as in anything else.

A cow is a source of income, multiplying as the years go by. Many an affluent Western Canadian farmer would not be where he is to-day had it not been for the ever-ready help from his herd of cattle, which had its beginning with a solitary cow. At the present time, as in the past, the right type of man, be he English, Scotch, Irish, French, American, Canadian, or from any European country, will succeed as a Central Canadian farmer even if he has not a dollar. On the other hand, certain types of men will fail nowadays, as they have in days gone by, even with $10,000 to start with.

First Work on a Homestead.—On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cleared away, thus increasing the immediate cultivable area. With a gang-plough and two yoke of oxen, a quarter-section (160 acres) can be broken during five spring and summer months simply by turning a very thin sod with the plough; then back-set and harrow. This costs between $3.50 and $4.00 per acre, but sometimes a rougher and quicker system of breaking land is followed.

MANITOBA

Manitoba was the first goal of that immigration which now in turn is opening up and developing Saskatchewan and Alberta. What Manitoba has accomplished since it entered Confederation in 1870 would indicate plainly what might be expected of the sister provinces to the West, even had they not already demonstrated how great is to be their wealth in the near future.

As against a population of only 17,000 thirty-eight years ago Manitoba has now about 465,000 inhabitants. Then its agricultural production found no place in the records; eleven years later the Province had a wheat acreage of 51,300 and an estimated yield of one million bushels; while in 1908 we find 2,850,640 acres, yielding 49,252,539 bushels of wheat, with a total grain crop for the Province of about 113 million bushels.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1907-08, about 25,000 head of cattle were fattened, and the number of milch cows was 173,546 as compared with 110,000 four years previous. The dairy produce (butter) for 1908 was valued at $1,216,975; the cheese output was $183,294—showing that dairying is a very important industry. Good prices are obtained for butter and cheese; the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. The abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to the raising of cattle and production of butter and cheese. Government dairy schools, are of advantage in promoting these industries.

The Old and New Home of a Central Canada Farmer, formerly from Minnesota, U. S.

Throughout Central Canada, there are Hundreds of Farm Houses, showing Independence and Comfort, the Result of Grain Growing and Mixed Farming

Stockers in Demand.—Ever-increasing demand for feeding stock for the ranches gives an impetus to cattle raising, and for many years Manitoba will supply stockers. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary winter shelter, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, yields ample food for all stock under shelter. It is only a question of time until, with an adequate supply of farm help, more attention will be directed to the winter feeding of cattle.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become ruinously over-stocked with any one or more of them.

Business-like Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly business-like occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over $12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at $7.50 per acre. Even allowing $8.00, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this. Cases could be cited where last year the wheat crop yielded $35 an acre—a profit of $27. Lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

Thrift Brings Independence.—People with means, and those satisfied with existing conditions, as a rule do not move, and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued farming there for from six to ten years, is in circumstances which many elsewhere have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer is happy and contented, only waiting opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With a farm debt free, fields of grain ready for harvest, herds of cattle on pasture lands, flocks of sheep, dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and other comforts, schools for his children, churches close at hand, and social advantages within easy reach—what more is required?

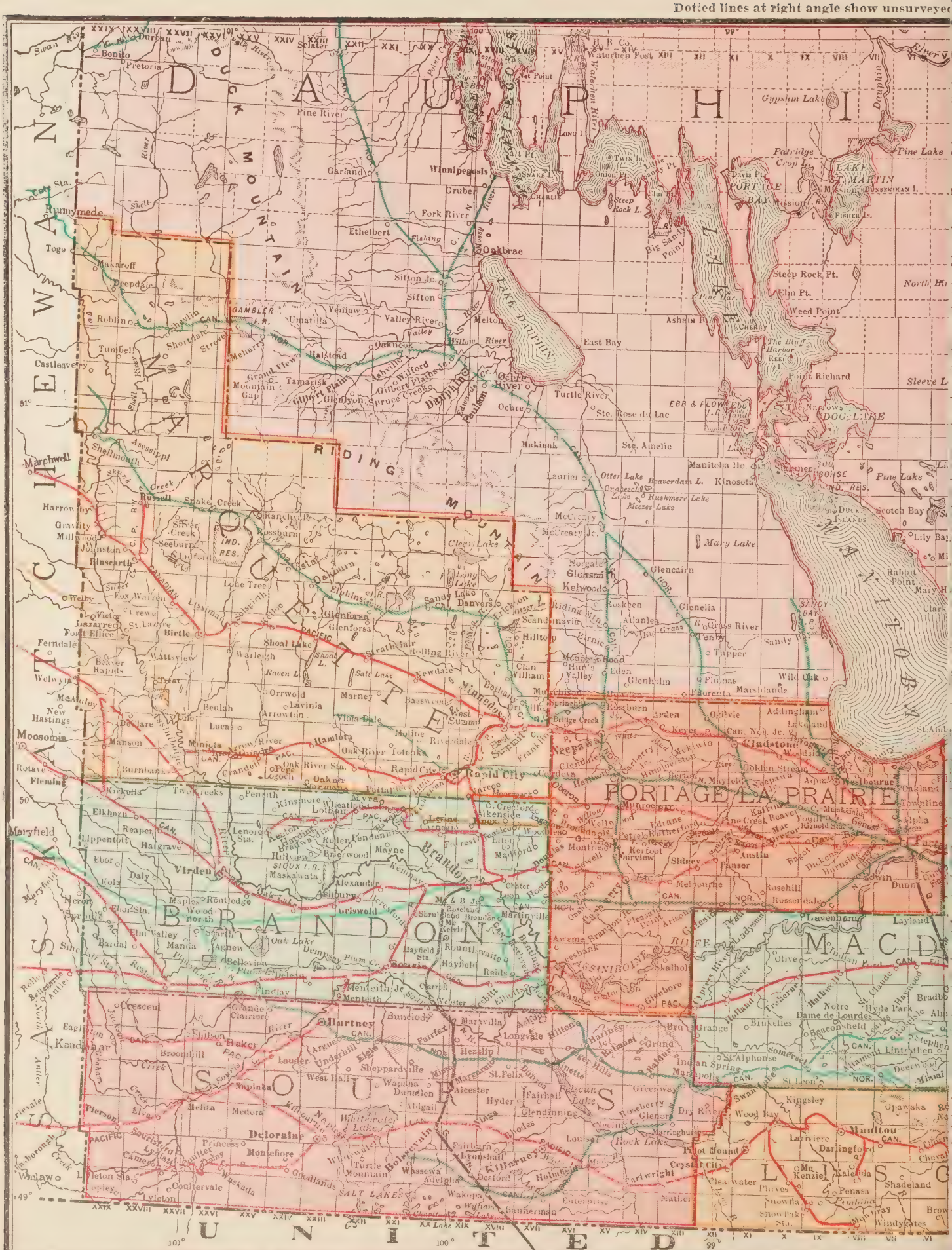
Lands Available for Homestead.—There are about 1,500,000 acres of land available for free homesteading in Manitoba. Homesteads are to be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements east of the Red River and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba as well as west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Many would rather consume a little more time in carving out a homestead in a wooded valley, than forego picturesque advantages and till the level prairie that lies ready for the plough. To such these districts make strong appeal, for the land, when cleared, is second to none; in some portions the timber is a light scrub, easily taken off, while in others the forest is so heavy as to repay a substantial profit for clearing.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

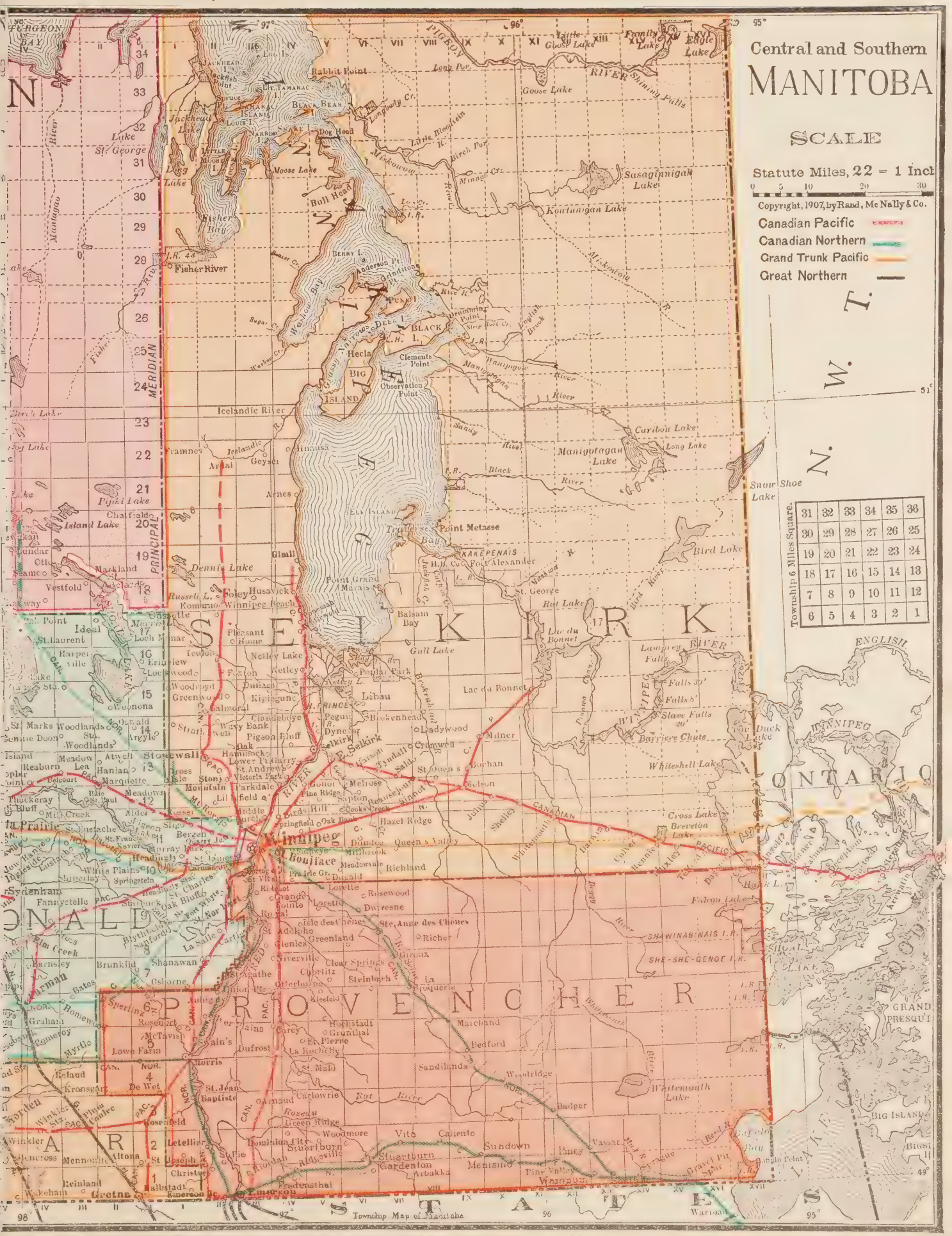
	1881	1891	1901	1908
Population	62,260	152,506	255,221	462,569
Horses	16,739	86,735	163,867	230,926
Milch Cows	20,350	82,710	141,481	173,546
Other horned cattle	39,926	147,984	208,405	357,988
Sheep	6,073	35,838	29,464	29,265
Swine	17,358	54,177	126,459	192,489

Climate, Water, Fuel.—Manitoba is not a country of deep snows; trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches, about 50 per cent of which occurs during the months when needed for the growth of crops; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1.° The country is everywhere, at easy distances, inter-

Dotted lines at right angle show unsurveyed


SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
UNITED STATES
DAUPHIN
SWAN RIVER
DUCK MOUNTAIN
RIDING MOUNTAIN
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
BRANDON
SOURIS
MACD
LAKE MANITOBA
LAKE DAUPHIN
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
LAKE MARTIN
DOG LAKE
Benito
Pretoria
Durban
Pine River
Garland
Winnipegosis
Gruber
Fork River
Ethelbert
Oakbrae
Togo
Makaroff
Deepdale
Runnymede
Roblin
Sifton
Venlaw
Umatilla
Valley River
Melton
Oakanok
Halstead
Tamarisk
Gilbert Plains
Glenlyon
Ochre River
Turtle River
Ste. Rose du Lac
East Bay
Steep Rock Pt.
Elm Pt.
Weed Point
Point Richard
Ashern
Pine Lake
Gypsum Lake
Fairridge
Crop L.
Davis Pt.
Portage Bay
Big Sandy Point
Twin Is.
Onion Pt.
Steep Rock L.
Fisher Is.
Dunsekikan I.
Castleavery
Shellmouth
Harrowby
Gravity Mill
Russell
Rossburn
Ranchdale
Clear Lake
Lake Creek
Ind. Res.
Rinsearth
Johnstin
Seebum
Sinclair
Lone Tree
Oakburn
Elphinstone
Glenforsa
Scandinavia
Hillton
Kelwood
Glenesmith
Norgate
Glenella
Roseben
Allanlea
Glenelm
Plumas
Marshlands
Wild Oak
Tupper
Sandy
Grass River
Mary Lake
Lily Bay
Rabbit Point
Scotch Bay
Duck Islands
Pine Lake
Ste. Amelie
Makinak
Laurier
Otter Lake
Beaverdam L.
Crapeeche L.
Rushmere Lakes
Meezee Lake
Kinosota
Manitoba Ho.
Ochre
Sleeve L
Marchwell
Assessippi
Skeet Creek
Snake Creek
Shoal Lake
Shoal L.
Raven L.
Salt Lake
Strathclair
Rolling River
Danvers
Sandy Lake
Erickson
Inverlake
Riding Mtn.
Clan William
Bellary
Minnedosa
Basswood
Arrowton
Orrwold
Marney
Lavinia
Beulah
Lucas
Viola Dale
Waleigh
Shoal Lake
Mattsview
Beaver Rapids
Welwyn
Tilston
Welby
Victor
Crewe
Lazarro
St. Lazare
Birtle
Fort Ellice
Ferndale
McAuley
New Hastings
Moosomin
Declare
Manson
Minicta
Arrow River
Hamiota
Oak River
Totonka
Rapid City
Rivendale
Molline
Virden
Elkhorn
Reaper
Lippentott
Halgrave
Ebor
Daly
Kola
Maryfield
Heron
Maples
Routledge
Wood Northcott
Elm Valley
Bardal
Manga
Agnew
Oak Lake
Belleview
Hayfield
Reids
Findlay
Menteith
Crescent
Grande Clairiere
Ellarney
Bunclody
Marwilla
Longvale
Hilton
Fairfax
Healdip
Sheppardville
Lauder
Broomhill
Baker
Hilson
Kandahar
Eagleton
Napinka
Pierson
Melita
Medora
Deloraine
Princess
Montefiore
Whitewater Lake
Turtle Mountain
Boissevain
Wassewa
Adelaide
Wakopa
Deford
Holmfield
Killarney
Lyonshall
Fairburn
Crystal City
Pilot Mound
Rock Lake
Marringhurst
Louise
Glenora
Rosebery
Dry River
Greenway
Alcester
Hyder
Fairfield
Clendinning
Abigail
Napinka
Whitewater Lake
Waskada
Coulterville
Lyleton
Winlaw
Cameron
Lake Darling
Souris River
Pelican Lake
Swan Lake
Wood Bay
Kingsley
Opawaka
Manitou
Darlingford
Larriere
Clearwater
Mc Kenzie
Kalenda
Penasa
Shadeland
Pilot Mound
Arrow River
Oak River Sta.
Rapid City
Neepawa
Gladstone
Westbourne
Oakland
Austin
Sidney
Fairview
Melbourne
Rosehill
Rossendale
Douglas
Montrose
Edrans
Rutherford
Kelvin
Lavenham
Layland
Olive
Notre Dame de Lourdes
Bradbo
Hyde Park
Bruxelles
Grange
Beaconsfield
Stephen
St. Alphonse
Somerset
Mamont
Linterthen
St. Leon
Deerwood
Miami
Swan River
Minnedosa
Shoal Lake
Virden
Brandon
Souris
Manitou
Pembina
Windygates
Snow Bake Sta.
Enterprise
Bannerman
Wellwood
Lake Lyle
Lake Max
Lake Lenore
Lake Louise
Lake Lorne
Lake Lorne
Lake Lorne

lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.



Townships in full black lines have been surveyed; broken lines are unsurveyed.

sected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes in the northern portion. Water can be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The western coal fields and the timbered districts will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific (the main line passing directly east and west through the Province on its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific) has branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Macgregor, and Brandon, north and northwest, others south and southwest, all passing through splendid districts.

The Canadian Northern has done much in opening up new settlements to the north and south. The main line passes through Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, and then northwesterly to the Saskatchewan boundary. There is also a branch connecting Regina with Brandon.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has its through line, which, with numerous branches in contemplation, will prove valuable in relieving the freight congestion unavoidable in a country that is developing so rapidly.

The Great Northern's Brandon and Portage la Prairie branches make the fourth distinct system in the Province. Every district is served adequately, and there are few farms in the settled parts more than fifteen miles from a railway.

University of Manitoba at Winnipeg

Winnipeg, the Capital.—No better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than by a visit to Winnipeg, the seat of Government. Spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," it occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. Practically the gateway of the West, a city of magnificent promise, it gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. The building records of the city for the three years ending January, 1908, show that upwards of 30 million dollars were spent during that period. Very few cities on the continent have done so well. The population is now estimated at 122,250; in 1871 it was but a struggling hamlet of a few hundred souls. In 1908 the assessments on real and personal property amounted to $102,790,170; building permits issued for the first eleven months of the same year totaled $5,360,000, and local improvements for the same period $603,449.

Foreign capital is now (January, 1909) backing a great packing enterprise at Winnipeg, $250,000 being guaranteed for the plant, which probably will be in operation this year.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—Next in importance to Winnipeg is the city of Brandon, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, St. Boniface, Carman, Killarney, and a number of others rapidly rising in prominence. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses to accommodate the large quantities of wheat marketed. Scores of towns now developing afford admirable openings for those desiring business opportunities.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN MANITOBA

Twenty Good Crops in Succession.—A. E. Gamy writes:

Notwithstanding unfavourable weather, this district has a very good crop. In 1906 I had 17,500 bushels of grain, which brought me in $24 per acre. This year (1907) I have 13,500 bushels of very good oats. I have no kick to make against a district where I have raised twenty good crops in succession. I have never had a failure, and I do not think I have been more favoured than other farmers in the district.

Figures that Spell Success.—A Swan River (Man.) farmer, a single man, 26 years of age, writes:

Three years ago I purchased an improved farm of 186 acres two miles from the town of Swan River. I ploughed and cropped 122 acres during this year, 1907; 80 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats, and 12½ in barley.

EXPENSE		VALUE	
Cash paid for blue stone	$ 1.50	2,400 bu. wheat at 62 cts.	$1,488.00
" " " binder twine	39.00		
" " " hired help	125.00	600 bu. barley at 35 cts.	210.00
" " " threshing	175.00	1,200 bu. oats at 25 cts.	300.00
		300 bu. potatoes at 30 cts.	90.00
Cost of above besides my own labour	340.50	1 stack of oats in sheaf	50.00
Credit balance	1,872.50	15 tons of hay at $3.00	45.00
		Garden roots and vegetables	30.00
	$2,213.00		$2,213.00

TOTAL ASSETS

186 acres of land with house, stable, and out-buildings, etc.	$5,000 00
Implements	500.00
4 head of horses and harness	800.00
15 head of cattle	375.00
20 pigs	200.00
Receipts of this season's crop	1,872.50
	$8,747.50

Net Profit, $16 an Acre.—Charles McCormick writes:

In 1907, I had 22 bushels of wheat per acre, which I sold for 90 cents per bushel, and 20 acres oats—60 bushels per acre I sold for 35 cents per bushel, so that my total crop realized $2,004. From this I deducted for expenses of threshing, hired help, etc., $400, leaving me a profit of $1,604.

Has Made $10,000 in Nine Years—Starting with a cash capital of $200, David Shaw, of the Swan River district, says:

When I started in 1899 I had $200 in cash, but I have worked hard, and although I have had many ups and downs, have had good health and worked on. Besides my homestead I purchased 160 acres of railway land at $3.50 per acre, on ten years' payment. I have made all my annual payments up to date. This year I had 200 acres in crop. I have seven horses, three head of cattle and twelve pigs, also good farm buildings. I owe little, so that I am safe in saying I am now worth from $10,000 to $11,000.

The average of 1908 wheat yields around Dauphin, Man., was somewhat lighter than usual, though heavy individual reports are received. Thenitt Spillit reports part of his crop yielding 33 bushels to the acre.

The wheat farm of James Riddell, ex-M. P. P., at Rosebank, Man., which was broken thirty years ago and has been cropped continuously ever since, produced in 1908 an average of 26 bushels to the acre.

In the gardening district east of Winnipeg some remarkable yields were obtained in 1908. Cucumbers yielded 12 tons to the acre and sold to the pickle factories at Winnipeg for $25 a ton. As high as 15 tons of cauliflower were produced to the acre, selling at from $35 to $40 a ton. Potatoes, on which the average yield is 300 bushels to the acre, made a short crop of about 200 bushels to the acre, selling at 50 cents. Cabbages yielded 30 tons, and sold at from $12 to $18 per ton.

At Gladstone, Manitoba, the 1907 returns from one farm were $27 per acre from the wheat land, $35 per acre from the oats, and $30 from the acreage in barley.

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter-section all in crop, Alex MacKinnon, of Ingleside, threshed an average of 33 bushels of No. 1 northern. The same grade was given to T. J. Grant, whose 190 acres yielded 6,000 bushels.

A banker at Souris, Manitoba, finds there is money for all concerned in leasing farms. He has one tract of 420 acres for which he paid $38 an acre, and which he has leased for two years for one third of the crop. He estimates his 1908 share of the cash profit at fully $1,500.

SASKATCHEWAN

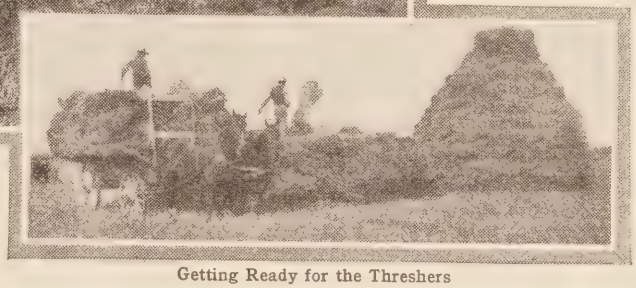
Saskatchewan extends from the International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel on the north, a distance of 700 miles. On the east it is bounded by the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and on the west by Alberta. Saskatchewan's land area is 242,332 square miles, its water area is 8,318 square miles; or, 159,038,720 acres.

The area of districts wholly or partially under settlement is 73,171,780 acres, of which the area under crop in 1908 was about 3,500,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent of the whole. The greater part is susceptible of cultivation in the various branches of farming. While a portion of the southwestern corner of the Province lies in the great ranching belt, and the greater part of its southern two-thirds is situated in the great wheat-growing area, more and more the farmers of Saskatchewan are adopting, in greater or less degree, the policy of mixed farming.

Configuration and Soil.—The physical characteristics of the Province of Saskatchewan are very similar to those of the best districts of the State of Iowa. It lacks the dead level flatness of the Red River Valley, and still is not so rolling as to interfere with the profitable and economical cultivation of the land. It is not so broken with lakes and rivers as the Province of Manitoba, or the State of Minnesota. In fact, there is no part of the American continent where there are such uninterrupted stretches of plough land as in this Province.

The soil throughout is a friable loam. Covering this are twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seedbed, easy to work and most productive. From Indian Head to Regina and a little beyond the surface and clay are somewhat firmer, but lose none of the properties that make splendid wheat land. It produces excellent crops of wheat, coarse grains, and vegetables. If there is such a thing as a soil whose fertility is inexhaustible by cropping it is certainly here.

Saskatchewan Wheat Farm



Getting Ready for the Threshers

Climate. The chinook winds ameliorate the severity of the winter climate, a phenomenon born of the modifying influence of the warm Japan currents. Central Canada is particularly favoured in this regard by reason of the configuration of the Rocky Mountains where they pass through the Dominion. Here these mountains become much narrower than in the United States, so that the effect of the Japan currents is not lost, as it is farther south. Winter snows stay on the ground but a short time, the chinook winds, exercising a modifying influence and without the chilling effect of a pronounced thaw. Cattle and horses may be wintered in the open without shelter, even in a severe season, and the rich, succulent pasture is the best beef-producing food to be found anywhere. The natural protection afforded in almost any portion of the ranching district effectually provides for shelter, and the need to "put up" cured feed for the winter does not exist.

During the nine years ending with 1908, the annual average precipitation at no time fell below 15 inches, while in 1901 it rose to 18.98 inches. The average during the nine years—17.20 inches—has proved ample for all agricultural needs.

During the term of years under consideration no mean temperature for the month of December fell below zero; the lowest mean January temperature was only 14.6 degrees, while only in three years out of the nine did the monthly mean fall even as low as zero. The average of monthly mean temperatures for the nine years from 1898 to 1908 was as follows:

January	4.6	May	51.4	September	50.5
February	3.1	June	56.0	October	40.5
March	14.5	July	63.4	November	23.8
April	33.5	August	61.2	December	10.1

From this it will be seen that Saskatchewan has had, in nine winters, only three that might be termed extremely cold; while annual mean temperature average has been 34.8.°

The summers leave little to be desired. Cyclones or violent storms are unknown, while the winter climate answers all requirements as to degree of cold and sufficiency of snowfall for the production of the best grains.

Central Canada's hard, flinty wheat, which commands the highest prices in the markets of the world, is particularly favoured by Saskatchewan's conditions of climate and soil, amongst which are:

(1) The richness of the soil in those elements of plant-food especially required. (2) A climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. (3) The abundance of sunshine received during the period of growth—far greater, on account of the northern latitude, than is the rule farther south. (4) Dryness of the air, which prevents rust. (5) Absence of insect enemies of the wheat plant.

Wheat Yields Throughout Saskatchewan. — Creditable as was the average wheat yield per acre in Saskatchewan in the "off" season of 1907, in comparison with the records of other large wheat-producing countries, and considering the unfavorable conditions that existed generally. The figures for 1908 show gratifying returns, although much below the average—accounted for by the large number of newly-arrived farmers, who were anxious to secure a quick crop from poorly-prepared ground. Many farmers had 30 bushels per acre, while their neighbour had only 12 or 15 bushels. The letters from settlers who have been tilling their farms for two or three years or more give the best evidence of what the soil will do under anything like normal conditions.

The following figures, bringing Saskatchewan yields into comparison with other wheat countries, are, with the exception of those for this Province, taken from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Statement of Average Yields of Wheat—1901–1908

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Saskatchewan	25.41	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.40	15.17	13.60
Kansas	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.3	11.3	12.6
Minnesota	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	12.8
North Dakota	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.0	10.0	11.6
South Dakota	12.9	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	12.8
Nebraska	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	23.2	19.0	17.2
Iowa	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	14.9	12.8	15.5
United States	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	13.9
Russia	7.9	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.0	.....	.....	.....

NOTE:—Average yield for the United States, given above, is for both spring and winter wheat. State averages are for the predominant crop, where either is greatly in excess of the other.

The tables on page 37 show the average yield of other grains.

For Map of Southern Manitoba see pages 10 and 11

lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.

Dairying in Saskatchewan. While on the open prairie portions of the Province, farmers devote their energies largely to wheat growing, in the eastern and northern districts conditions are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. With the exception of a single plant, all the creameries are co-operative and under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture. Local matters requiring attention are supervised by a Board of Directors who find a market for all produce besides keeping the books. The average price for creamery butter during 1908 was 23.80 cents, output being 243,141 pounds, at an estimated value of $57,770, exclusive of private dairying.

The owner of this Saskatchewan Home arrived in Canada from Ohio Six Years ago with less than $1,500. The above Illustration shows what he has done in that time. Besides his large herd of cattle, his wheat has averaged him 29½ bushels per acre for five years in succession.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN	1901	1906	1908	Total Value 1908
Population	91,279	263,713	335,721	.....
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863	$46,421,505
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	179,722	6,649,714
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	565,315	11,306,300
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370	721,850
Swine	27,753	123.916	426,579	2.132,895

Schools and Churches; Law and Order.—The Province has its university, colleges, and schools, the latter being free and conducted under what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants for education, reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a nominal figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes. Churches are found in all the new districts, and missionaries of various denominations keep pace with settlement, sometimes anticipating it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. Strict observance of the Sabbath is a marked feature in all Canada. All the leading fraternal societies are represented—in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands.

Government.—The Government, while in no sense paternal, is thoroughly alive to its responsibility to the needs of the inhabitants. Probably nowhere in Canada will there be such a forward movement in the matter of road-building, bridge construction, erection of municipal buildings, and other enterprises for the good of the commonwealth under government administration.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Getting on in the World.—The editor of the Sterling (Kansas) *Bulletin*, who recently travelled through Central Canada, was much impressed by the stories of success told him by Saskatchewan farmers, and by the evidences of prosperity that met his eyes. He writes:

There was one farm of 1,280 acres near Saskatoon on which the farmer raised last year 15,000 bushels of wheat, and sold it for over $15,000 at the Saskatoon elevators. There was a homesteader who had been a grocer's clerk in London, three years ago, earning $15 a week. He knew nothing of farming, but he came to Saskatoon, took a quarter-section homestead, worked hard, and now has 100 acres in wheat, fifty head of cattle and six horses, a home, and confidence in himself and his future.

Value of Crop, $22.50 per Acre.—Thomas Sawatzky of Southwestern Saskatchewan, says:

The value of my crop per acre of wheat is $22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 70 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for it; oats 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley 5 acres, 80 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but if all the farmers are doing as well, Western Canada would have no kick coming.

Splendid Climate.—From Southeastern Saskatchewan, under date of Nov. 19, 1908, Anton Lundquist writes:

When I left Duluth, November 11th, there was lots of snow and on arrival at Winnipeg, the 12th, I found it about the same, but as soon as I got to Kamsack I found bare ground and warmer weather. At Maidstone, November 14th, the ground was frozen, but ploughing had been done up to the 9th of November, and there had been no snow. To-day we have a warm day and you would not think it was so late in the year. The soil is very good here, black loam on clay subsoil; good water at thirty-five feet. I would like to see all who want a good piece of land come to Northwestern Canada. You will find quite a number of homesteads yet and good railroad land at $10 to $15 per acre.

Made More Money Than in Iowa.—Writing from Central Saskatchewan, W. H. Ellwanger, formerly of Iowa, says:

The climate in summer is ideal for growing grain. Long, clear days of sunshine, no bad storms. We never need to guard against cyclones; I never saw a better climate in my life. We made more money during the season of 1906 than any five years in one of the best districts in Iowa.

Big Yields on Large Areas.—That Saskatchewan maintains its high average wheat yield on large areas under ordinary farm conditions, and not alone on small, specially-handled plats, is evidenced by the 1908 crop report from Dundurn:

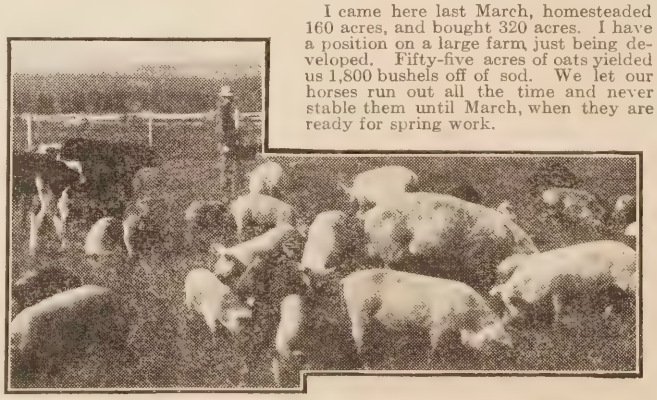
	Acres	Bu.	Yield		Acres	Bu.	Yield
T. W. Richardson	100	3,200	32	E. G. Hoppes	600	11,557	19.26
H. M. Jones	440	11,057	25	H. G. Presnell	94	2,100	22.3
Jacoby Bros	200	6,000	30	Ed. Leitzow	200	5,000	25
H. F. Thade	15	555	37	D. Whiting	16	586½	36.6
H. F. Thade	40	1,360	34	E. J. Heilicke	1,095	27,100	24.7
A. P. Peterson	220	5,612	25	John Schwager	2,000	40,000	20
H. Peters	92	1,905	20.7	N.E.Beaumark	500	11,000	22

Likes the Saskatchewan Valley.—From Central Saskatchewan, under date of Nov. 9, 1908, H. M. Jansen writes:

I got a good place. The land is rolling—a clay soil all covered with poplar brush, and easy to clear. It is good for both farming and grazing. You only have to go from six to twenty-five feet for fine water; I only went nineteeen feet and got plenty. I would not sell my homestead on any consideration. The timber is first-class for building—mostly white poplar and black poplar (or "balm of Gilead"). There are all kinds of wild fruit.

Pasture the Year Round.—Mr. J. O. Carter, formerly of Ohio, writes under date of Nov. 19, 1908:

I came here last March, homesteaded 160 acres, and bought 320 acres. I have a position on a large farm just being developed. Fifty-five acres of oats yielded us 1,800 bushels off of sod. We let our horses run out all the time and never stable them until March, when they are ready for spring work.



Saskatchewan, where Mixed Farming Pays.

How Work Has Won a Fortune.—Writing from Southeastern Saskatchewan, Lorenz Blaser says:

In company with my brother and other relations, I arrived in this country in the spring of 1893. We had only a few dollars, so we were compelled to work out for a considerable time. When we had enough money to start with, my brother and I took up one quarter-section each, having one team of horses and one walking plough. While I worked in the field, my brother built a shack and barn of logs. We have worked very hard, but we made our fortune in this country. Now, we have three men hired paying them $30 to $40 a month besides board and lodging during summer. We own a section and three-quarters of land, with first-class buildings. We do our own threshing, with a 22-horse-power threshing outfit.

We have raised 35 bushels of wheat to the acre; and this year (1908), although with insufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels. We have broken this year about 100 acres of new land, and by next year we will have about 1,110 acres in crop. For one car-load of wheat we got 97 cents per bushel, grading No. 2 northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will surely go No. 1 northern. During the six years we have been farming for ourselves we have never had one frost.

Four Years Brought Independence.—From Southeastern Saskatchewan, Mr. Charles Murton writes:

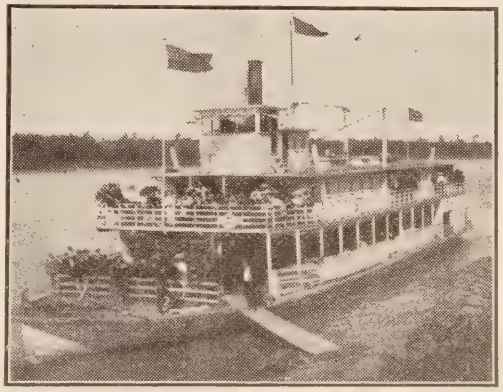
I arrived in the spring of 1904, with capital insufficient to start farming. I had to work out nearly two years. In the spring of 1906, I homesteaded and bought a half-section about one mile distant, for $12 per acre. Besides having good buildings on my land, I own six horses and all necessary machinery. This year I had 60 acres of wheat, and threshed 1,800 bushels. Recently I shipped one carload which graded No. 1 northern and went 30 bushels to the acre. I had also 18 acres in oats, which went 35 bushels, although raised on spring breaking.

Government Encourages Scientific Farming. Mr. W. M. Glenn, an American editor, speaking of the district near Indian Head Government Experimental Station, says:

In eight years twelve varieties of wheat have averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and in the same time twelve varieties of oats have averaged 94 bushels. Six varieties of barley have averaged 60 bushels, and in the same time twelve varieties of potatoes have averaged 433 bushels to the acre. Our attention was called to the immense crops of wheat raised by the farmers in the last ten years, an average of 25 to 35 bushels for the entire ten years, and the largest individual crops running from 35 to 50 bushels.

How Swedish Thrift Has Paid.—Eric Nyberg says:

We were doing very well in Sweden until my father died; then I decided to emigrate to the United States. Took land in North Dakota and did very well; then went to Canada and bought a quarter-section for $1,200, and took a homestead. I built house and stable, and have now lived here two years. Have refused $3,000 for one of my quarters.



Pleasure Party on Saskatchewan River

Grain Yields that Tell their Own Story.—The following summarized returns for 1908, from various portions of Southern Saskatchewan, speak eloquently of fertility of soil and the enterprise of individuals. It must not be thought that Central Canada offers opportunity only to those who are able to go into agriculture on a grand scale. These reports deal only with modest acreages, tilled by "hustlers."

W. Hordern—Wheat crop yielded 26½ bushels per acre on new breaking, and 21 bushels on stubble. His oats yielded an average of 38 bushels to the acre, and flax 9 bushels. Twenty-five acres of new land broken for 1909.

S. Johnston & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 3,800 bushels of wheat and 500 of oats and have 80 acres of new land broken.

J. H. Babcock & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 1,500 bushels of wheat and 200 of oats and broke up 70 acres of new land.

Ald. Alex Smith—100 acres wheat, yield 30 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 35 bushels; 55 acres of new land broken.

T. Lawrence—250 acres wheat, yield 20 bushels; 50 acres oats, yield 36½ bushels; 300 acres new land broken.

F. Engen—800 acres wheat, yield 18 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 45 bushels; 160 acres new land broken.

J. D. Ferguson—120 acres wheat, yield 15 bushels; 200 acres new land broken at Park and Sutherland.

W. A. Coulthard—320 acres wheat, yield 22 bushels; 60 acres oats, yield 35 bushels; 340 acres new land broken.

R. W. Caswell—60 acres wheat, yield 25 bushels; 90 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

S. Caswell—100 acres wheat, yield 17 bushels; 25 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

What One Man has Done.—Mr. J. Baumunk, formerly of Brazil, Ind. (now of the Dundurn district), removed to Saskatchewan in 1902, with a sickly wife, a delicate son, and a capital of $2,000. He gives a homely and practical illustration of what may be accomplished:

In 1905, bought 160 acres of land at $12 an acre	$1,920.00
In 1906, he sowed it all to wheat, securing a yield of 43.25 bushels to the acre. While in 1908 this would have brought him 90 cents a bushel, he realized only 60 cents that year, making	4,186.60
Cost of breaking 160 acres, at $3 per acre	480.00
Cost of seeding, harvesting, threshing, marketing, and other incidentals, at $7 per acre	1,120.00
Balance on hand, after paying for land and all expenses of cultivation	666.60
	$4,186.60
Cost of land, paid for by crop	$1,920.00
Profit on land, now worth $40 per acre	4,480.00
Cash on hand	666.60
	$7,066.60
Less original capital	2,000.00
Total profit, besides his living	**$5,066.60**

Climate Healthful, Educational Facilities Good, and Prospects Bright.—Rev. Oscar L. King, formerly resided in Michigan and is now a resident of Central Canada. He says:

I am well satisfied with Alberta. It is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich productive land with no mortgage on it. We have found the climate generally more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters. Our great drawback has been the inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected. The new policy of the Alberta Government to construct branch lines throughout the Province will greatly help all parts of the country. When I first came here three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south and a third is being built.

Money Made in Live Stock.—W. J. Henderson, visiting Seattle from Saskatchewan, writes:

I have neighbours in Saskatchewan who have been raising wheat, barley, and oats for the past 20 years, and are now getting from the same land 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 40 to 60 bushels of oats. From my observation, there is more money made in stock, such as cattle, horses, and sheep, as prices are high for such and it costs nothing to raise them, as horses live the year around out on the grass. Cattle live out seven or eight months. My neighbours sold steers at $40 each, and any kind of a horse that can plough, from $150 up. I raised 60 chickens and 5 pigs, as pork, chickens, butter, and eggs pay well and there is always a good market for anything a man raises. I have heard of no homestead selling for less than $2,000, so where could an old man or young man do better?

Climate Ideal for Work.—Albert Nelson left Benton County, Oregon, in September, 1904, for the great Canadian prairies. He says:

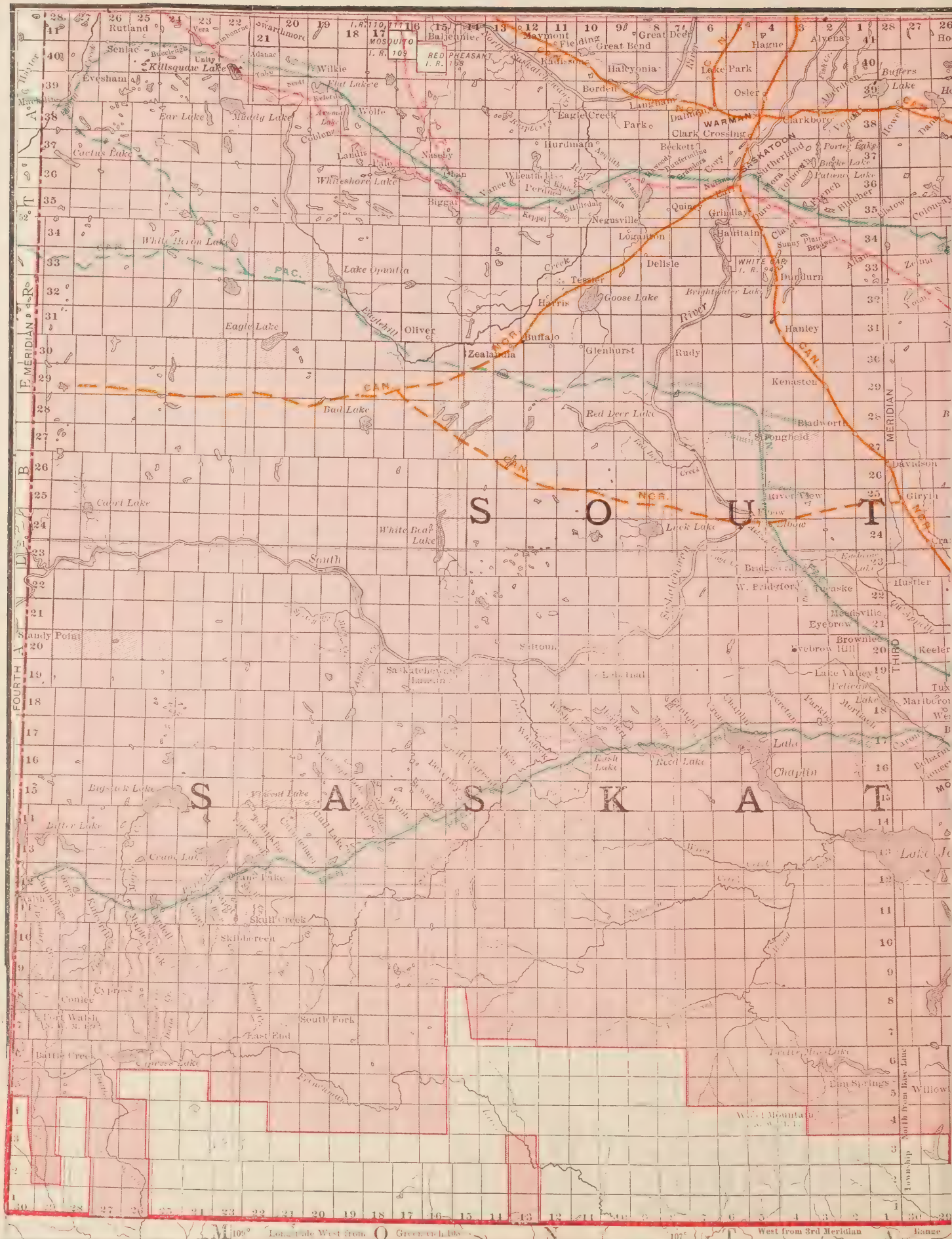
I located in 1904 in the Goose Lake country. We have here a great stretch of the rich deep clay loam of the Saskatchewan—heavy and hard to break, but well adapted for the retention of moisture and production of bright No. 1 hard wheat, and great crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. I had 60 bushels of oats per acre weighing 44 lbs. per bushel. Some of my neighbours had still greater yields. Wheat yielded from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. We have all done well here. For homesteads one has to go farther west, but the best land can be bought here for from $12.00 to $16.00 per acre.

From Milestone there are reported yields of 30 bushels of spring wheat to the acre, while the average is about 20 bushels.

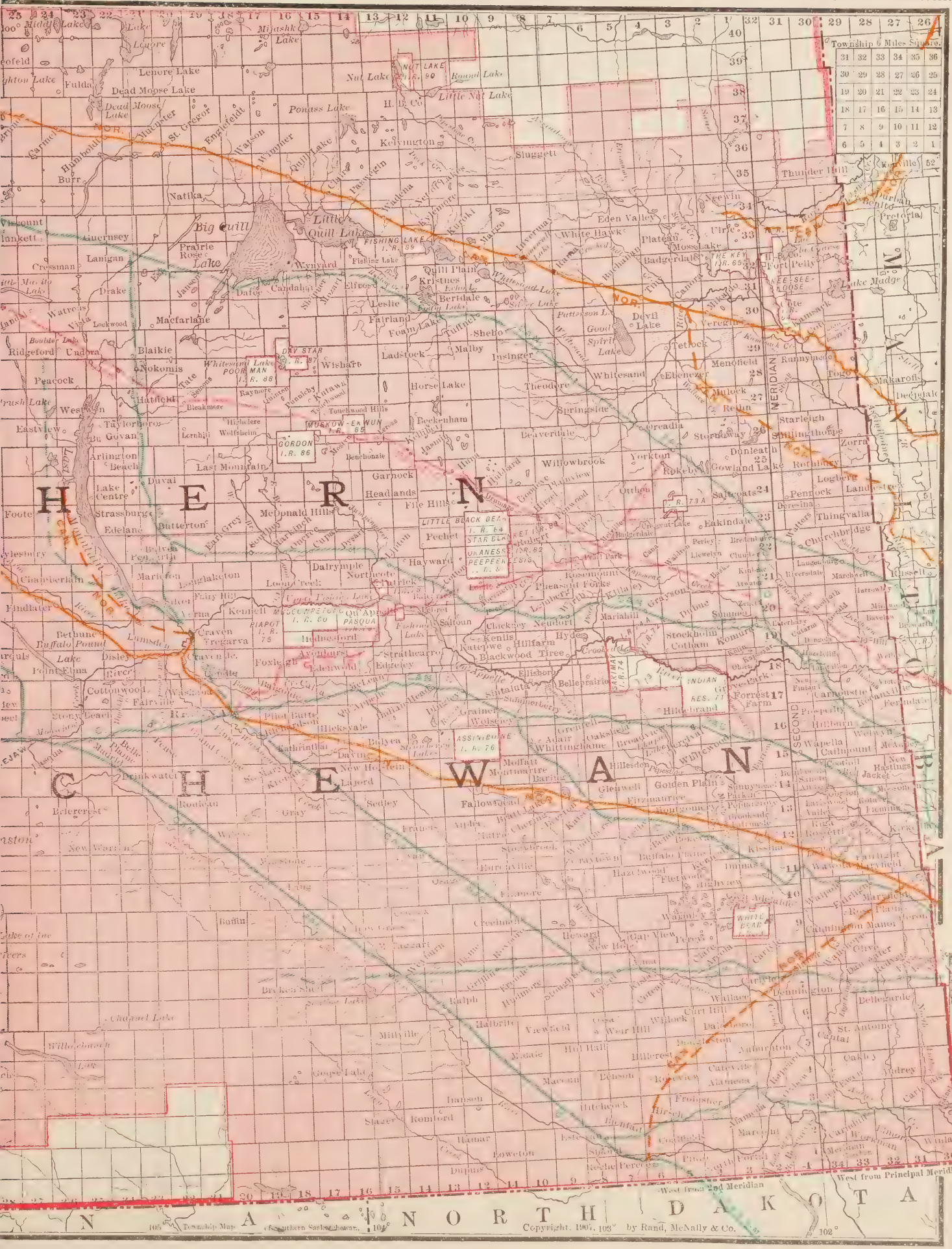
At Sheho, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 50 to 60 bushels per acre; Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from 40 acres. All over the sample was good and weighed well.

At Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, W. Bibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others were but little behind. The wheat reached 35 bushels per acre.

Mr. E. H. White, of Battleford, threshed 35 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat from a field of 100 acres, receiving $1.00 per bushel therefor. Cost of production was $7.00 per acre, leaving a clear profit of $2,800.


S O U T H
S A S K A T
Rutland
Senlac
Killsquaw Lake
Eyesham
Wilkie
Flat Lake
Ear Lake
Muddy Lake
Cactus Lake
Landis
Whiteshore Lake
White Heron Lake
Lake Opuntia
Eagle Lake
Oliver
Zealandia
Buffalo
Bad Lake
Red Deer Lake
Harris
Goose Lake
Tessier
Delisle
Dundurn
Hanley
Kenaston
Bladworth
Rudy
Glenhurst
Hurdman
Eagle Creek
Park
Clark Crossing
Clarkboro
Hague
Alvena
Lake Park
Osler
Borden
Langham
Halbyonia
Great Bend
Maymont
Radisson
Baljennie
Great Deer
Fielding
Hallitain
Grindlay
Negusville
Logantown
Quinton
Biggar
Keppel
Wheatfield
Perdue
Asquith
Hillsdale
Nasserby
Landis
Wolfe
Coblenz
Arcola
Beckett
Dalmeny
Warman
Saskatoon
Sutherland
Porteage
Buffers Lake
Patience Lake
Blucher
Bradwell
Clavet
Sunny Plain
Allan
Zelma
Davidson
Girvin
Craik
Lake Lenore
Eyebrow
Eyebrow Hill
Brownlee
Keeler
Lake Valley
Chaplin
Reed Lake
Rush Lake
Marlboro
Tuxford
Hustler
Tuxford
Morse
Bridgeford
W. Bridgeford
Budgeford
Elbow
Saskatchewan Landing
Saskatchewan
Saskatoon
Sutherland
Warman
Clark Crossing
Dalmeny
Langham
Borden
Radisson
Maymont
Great Bend
Fielding
Baljennie

shown in colour.


Township 6 Miles Square.
SASKATCHEWAN
Lenore Lake
Dead Moose Lake
Big Quill
Little Quill Lake
Quill Lake
Natika
Wynyard
Wishart
Macfarlane
Nokomis
Blaikie
Watrous
Lanigan
Prairie Rose Lake
Kuroki
Kelliher
Leslie
Bertdale
Foam Lake
Fairland
Tuffnell
Sheho
Malby
Ladstock
Insinger
Horse Lake
Theodore
Springside
Whitesand
Ebenezer
Menofield
Tetlock
Devil Lake
Good Spirit Lake
Canora
Hamton
Invermay
Kamsack
Veregin
Redin
Mullock
Preeceville
Sturgeon Lake
Starlee
Zorra
Togo
Makaroff
Pelly
Lake Madge
Thunder Hill
Sluggett
Kamsack
Eden Valley
White Hawk
Plateau
Mossy Lake
Badgerdale
Ure
Neepin
Fort Pelly
Duck Lake
Pretoria
Benito
Durban
Kelvington
Ponass Lake
Little Nut Lake
Nut Lake
Round Lake
Dead Moose Lake
Fulda
Lenore Lake
Englefeldt
Watson
Wynyard
Quill Lake
Kuroki
Wadena
Pasquia
Hamton
Burr
Humboldt
St. Gregor
Muenster
Carmel
Viscount
Lanigan
Crossman
Drake
Dafoe
Candahar
Elfros
Kristnes
Quill Plain
Bertdale
Leslie
Fairland
Foam Lake

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

That portion of Saskatchewan having Manitoba as its eastern boundary, the third meridian as its western limit, and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may be described as Southeastern Saskatchewan. It has more prairie area than Manitoba, and in character and productiveness of soil it is a continuation of that Province. It differs from the portion of Saskatchewan further west in the fact that the rainfall is somewhat greater, and from the districts north in being less wooded.

It is difficult to point out the advantages any district has over another, where all are so similar. The best evidence a landseeker can have of the productiveness of the soil is the number of grain elevators. If impossible to secure a homestead in older settled districts, or if the price of land be out of reach, the settler should follow the trend of settlement into the newer districts where railways are forging their way. There he will find the same conditions as to soil and climate that exist in the older settled parts.

Lines of Transportation.—When railways do not precede settlement they are certain to follow. The line of railway connecting Stoughton with Weyburn on the "Soo" line has a survey which penetrates the new lands lying to the west. When this road is completed the vacant lands between Moosejaw and the [boundary line, where settlement has already commenced, will have every advantage for shipping.

Very few districts are more than a few hours drive from a railway station, thus rendering the marketing of grain easy and cheap. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from east to west and branches diverge from it at different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch connects with its Regina-Prince Albert branch at Regina, giving that road a southern as well as a northern outlet. Settlement along all these lines is continuous, and there are few good homesteads now available. The land along and lying between the railways is generally good.

Crops and Farm Industries.—Year after year these lands have produced excellent crops of wheat, oats, and barley. Many farmers have gone extensively into the raising of cattle as well as the production of butter and cheese. Purchased at present prices, investment in lands capable of producing from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre will well repay those whose purpose it is to bring them under immediate cultivation, while the homesteader saves even the small initial cost of purchased lands.

The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan are shown by averages of tests made at the experimental farm. Eleven varieties of wheat, sown April 15th, cut in 130 days, yielded over 43 bushels of grain per acre.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

What has been said of the southeastern part of Saskatchewan applies with equal force to some of the eastern sections of the southwestern portion. During the year 1908 the Government opened up all available lands—odd and even numbered sections—in Southwestern Saskatchewan for homesteading and pre-emption, making it possible for the homesteader to secure on easy terms an adjoining 160 acres, if vacant, at the nominal price of $3 per acre. (See first inside cover page.) The demand for these homesteads and pre-emptions is great, thus creating a market for adjoining lands held by railway and land companies. The crops grown in this section, formerly given over exclusively to ranching, show that the productiveness of the soil has not been overrated by those who have looked to grain raising as a promising industry. As to the possibilities for cattle raising there are excellent grasses and favourable climate.

Favourable for Ranching.—West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary, and south to the International boundary, very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized that the ranching country has been reached. Winters are mild and snow-fall light; cattle, horses, and sheep graze the entire year. This district is now being invaded by the grain grower.

Climate; Fuel.—Southwestern Saskatchewan benefits from the chinook winds from the Pacific, which quickly remove much of the snow that falls during the two or three winter months. It is this, with the rich growth of grass, that has brought this district into favour with stock men.

There is a good supply of timber on the hills, and an abundance of fuel in the coal seams exposed in many of the valleys. Most of the treeless portion is underlaid with coal. Besides plenty of fuel, settlers have thus an abundant supply of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing.

Wheat Lands Open for Settlement.—North of the South Saskatchewan River the country is an almost level fertile plain. It is reached by the Swift Current-Battleford and other splendid trails leading from the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert branch and the Lacombe-Moosejaw line of the Canadian Pacific. The crops that pioneer settlers have been able to produce from these easily cultivable lands, as well as the generally high character of the soil, led the Canadian Northern Railway Company to select a portion of them as a land grant from the Government. The soil is good, water sufficient, and fuel easily obtainable. A considerable portion of the territory is now settled, starting from the river and going northward until it is met by the settlement drifting southward from Battleford. The distance from railways has prevented these lands from being settled sooner, but now with railways surveyed there is little reason to doubt that construction will soon be commenced. Homesteads are plentiful in most of the townships.

Where Americans Are Prospering.—Along the "Soo," a branch of the Canadian Pacific from Portal to Moosejaw (which connects St. Paul and Minneapolis with the grain fields of Central Canada) the country is settled largely by Americans. Free homesteads may still be had contiguous to lands, railway companies and land companies have for sale.

Last Mountain Lake district has been given considerable agricultural prominence since it was opened for settlement a few short years ago. Splendid yields of all kinds of grain of excellent quality have been produced. The soil throughout is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, and barley, while grass and hay are abundant. Railway lines bring most of the district into immediate touch with the advantages they offer. Free homesteads are scarce.

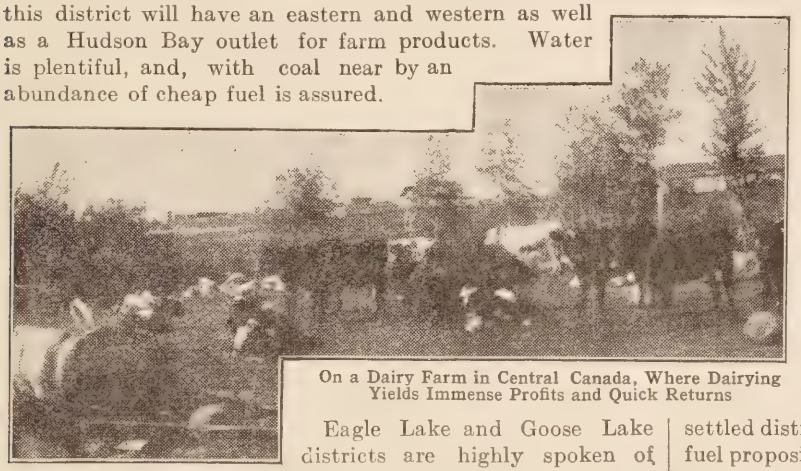
Between Regina and Moosejaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moosejaw grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers from the United States as well as some from the continent of Europe. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moosejaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

Centres of Population.—Some of the more important towns in Southeastern Saskatchewan are Moosomin Wapella, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Moosejaw, and the city of Regina (the capital of the Province), along the main line of the Canadian Pacific. On the "Soo" branch there are Estevan, Halbrite, Weyburn, Yellowgrass, and Milestone. On the southern lines of the Canadian Pacific, Alameda, Oxbow, Carnduff, Arcola, and Stoughton are good-sized towns. To the north of the Qu' Appelle River, Earl Grey, Lipton, Nokomis, and Esterhazy are centres of splendid agricultural sections. At all these

towns there is accommodation for the incoming settler, making it easy to inspect the land in the adjoining districts and see what the farmers have been able to do in the few short years that they have been in occupation.

Water and Fuel.—The valleys along the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers, Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are especially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond possesses large areas for grazing or grain-growing. In most parts good water can be obtained at reasonable depth. Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris. There is sufficient wood for all purposes along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains. In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

Tramping Lake and Other Districts.—The Tramping Lake district is a portion of Saskatchewan that is not new to the prospector looking for land with good agricultural possibilities. For the past two or three years settlers of experience and sound judgment have been making their way there, locating upon vacant homesteads and purchasing adjoining lands. The soil is deep and the surface gently rolling prairie. Even when the nearest railway was 150 miles distant, grain was produced and cattle raised. The success of these pioneers was the keynote which is to-day prompting the influx of settlers into that district. Tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, this district will have an eastern and western as well as a Hudson Bay outlet for farm products. Water is plentiful, and, with coal near by an abundance of cheap fuel is assured.



On a Dairy Farm in Central Canada, Where Dairying Yields Immense Profits and Quick Returns

Eagle Lake and Goose Lake districts are highly spoken of by those who have gone into these parts, and lines of railway now bring them into touch with the outside world.

The Swift Current region is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—mostly of the short crisp variety known as "buffalo grass." This becomes to all appearance dry, about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. Land has been taken up for raising the cereals, and considerable success is reported, especially to the north. Settlers locating south of Swift Current can homestead, pre-empt, or purchase from land companies.

Maple Creek is important as a stock centre, the entire district being fit for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in Central Canada are raised in this part. Grain-growing is also now receiving some attention.

The districts mentioned are only a few of the many in Southern Saskatchewan that deserve notice, and which are attracting a good class of settlers.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

This portion of the Province is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of the navigable length of which lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small portion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features is a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of grain, cattle, and sheep. Generally, the surface is gently undulating prairie, interspersed with lakes and ponds, bluffs of poplar, and high rolling country, portions being heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

Soil; Climate; Rainfall; Rivers.—The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich chocolate-coloured clay to sandy subsoil. The climate is healthful and bracing. The summer temperature is equable, averaging about 60 degrees. Spring opens early in April. Seeding is generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third week in August. During winter, settlers get out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes, market their grain, and care for stock. Moisture is ample, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually; about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. Rain coming when needed and sunshine daily during the growing season are reasons why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

The country is well watered. Not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but in most districts a plentiful supply of good water can be had by digging a few feet for it. The Saskatchewan has an immense network of tributaries watering an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north.

To the north there are groves of spruce and pine, and with miles of outcropping coal, and the forests of the north, an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material is assured.

Railways of Central Saskatchewan.—The northern line of the Canadian Northern passes through the centre of Central Saskatchewan and for about one hundred miles east of Prince Albert through a splendid farming country, parklike in appearance and admirably adapted to mixed agriculture. The remainder of the country east to Manitoba is heavily wooded. Mills in this section supply the settled districts to the south and west with lumber, while as a fuel proposition it is but an evidence of what nature has done in providing for the necessities of the prairie settler. When cleared, this land will be well fitted for agriculture; its characteristics are ideal for those that prefer wooded country to the plains. The Hudson Bay line is projected from Etiomami, and about one hundred miles are completed. The Regina-Prince Albert branch serves a well settled district. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton is built through the western end of the Central district, entering Alberta at Lloydminster. It passes through an agricultural country, every mile of which, for leagues on either side of the track, has been an attraction to those from the United States and Europe for the last few years, until it is now well settled with prosperous farmers. A branch is being constructed from Prince Albert to Battleford.

South of and paralleling the main line of the Canadian Northern is the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will be a feeder to the agricultural belt south of that tributary to the Canadian Northern. Government reports show this land to be rich in all the properties that make farming successful.

Contemplated branch lines through Central Saskatchewan will bring all parts of the entire district within easy reach.

The Winnipeg-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific runs through Central Saskatchewan, reaching many important towns, and other branches are contemplated.

Cities and Towns.—The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various

For Map of Southern Saskatchewan see pages 18 and 19

Township
Map of Central Saskatchewan.
Copyright, 1907, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Jumping-into-the-Water Lake
Dead Lake
Trout Lake
Churchill
Otter Lake
Rock Lake
Stanley Mission
River
Island Lake
Egg Gathering Lake
Woody Lake
Pelican Lake
H. B. Co. and Mission
Heron Lake
Lac la Ronge
Lac la Ronge H. B. Co.
Bear Lake
Bear River
Deschambault Lake
Corneille Lake
Limestone Lake
Bigstone Lake
Potato Lake
Trout Lake
Moose Lake
Bow Lake
Wolf River
Lobster Lake
Blackfeet Lake
Amisk Lake
Little Pelican Lake
Namew Lake
Goose Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake
Mossy River
Bittern Lake
Candle Lake
Little Candle Lake
Torch River
Little Gull Lake
Loon Lake
Pukkatawagan Lake
Sissipuk Lake
Doctor Lake
Two Rivers
Reindeer River
Kissising Lake
Kisseynew Lake
Wabishkok Lake
Cranberry Lake
Goose Lake
Rock Lake
Atikameg Lake
Whitey Narrows
Cumberland House
H. B. Co. and Mission
Sipanok
Swan Lake
Fertile Belt
Riding Mountain
Duck Mountain
Spruce Lake
Meridian
Hudson Bay Line
Canadian Northern Line
Canadian Northern
Manitoba
Saskatchewan

industries, and has a valuable asset in the surrounding agricultural country, with its wonderful yields of grain. Battleford, North Battleford, Rosthern, and Lloydminster will be among the distributing points for settlement for some time. There are several important towns in Central Saskatchewan, along the line of the Canadian Northern, and along that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific passing through the district others are now coming into existence.

The city of Saskatoon ten years ago was nothing but a straggling village on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan. To-day, in the lifetime of a child, it is a prosperous city of 7,000 people, with an excellent municipal Government, local improvements, and growing manufactures. In addition, situated, as it is, about midway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, it is a junction point for three railways and a local distributing point for one of the best wheat districts.

Lands for Homestead and for Sale.—Railroad building throughout the district has made settlement general, and it is difficult to point out any section having special advantages over another. In great measure, that which may be said of one applies equally to the others. Excellent land is open for free homesteading and pre-empting, at some distance, to be sure, from the present lines of railway, but adjacent to proposed lines. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of vegetables. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fyfe) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favourable seasons; of oats about sixty. There has never been a failure of crops. In addition to the produce exported, settlers enjoy a steady home market, realizing good prices. The roads are splendid and easily maintained at small cost.

In addition to the land that may be homesteaded and pre-empted, adjoining lands are for sale. Prices range, for unimproved land, from $12 to $15 per acre and upwards. In many instances, farmers have paid for their holdings out of one crop.

Stock Raising and Dairying.—The country is well adapted for stock raising. Cattle must be fed and sheltered three to four months every winter. In many parts horses winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle. Central Saskatchewan answers all requirements for dairy farming as well as grain raising. A plentiful supply of pure water and the coolness of the nights favour dairying. The home demand has always been large, so that dairy products command good prices.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan embraces an area of about 70 million acres. As yet it is not opened for settlement because of its inaccessibility and distance from railway systems of the country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert.

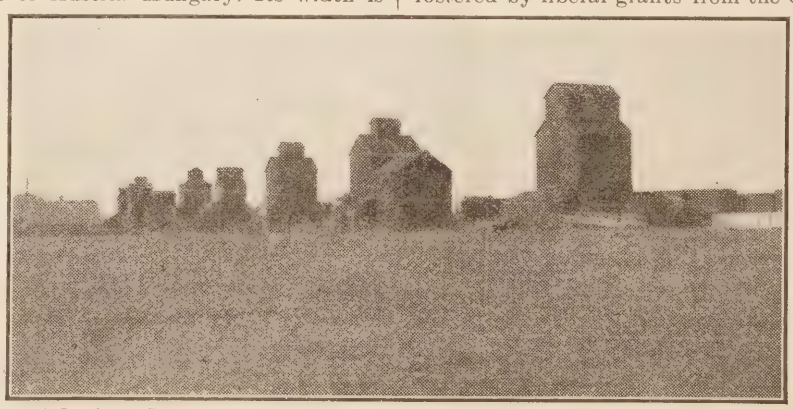
ALBERTA

"Sunny Alberta" has come to be a household word with all who have the good fortune to live in this westernmost of the three great provinces of Central Canada, for abundance of that sunlight, that makes the wheat grow, banishes disease, and promotes health of mind, is its predominant characteristic.

With the Rocky Mountains to the west as a background, and the international boundary separating Canada from the United States to the south as a base, the Province of Alberta extends north and east, comprising an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of St. Petersburg; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of the German Empire and through the middle of Austria Hungary. Its width is greater than the distance from Quebec to Halifax, or from Buffalo to New York, or from Liverpool to Paris, and its length exceeds the distance from Chicago to Washington, or from St. Louis to New Orleans, or Paris to Rome.

Alberta embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres, and has a population of nearly 300,000, though 50 millions could be easily located. The Province has three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The advantages which each offers to the settler are diverse in character. These divisions are generally spoken of as Southern Alberta, Central Alberta and Northern Alberta.

Co-operation by Government.—Although but lately emerged from the position of a frontier territory, this young Province is now the stage of an experiment in governmental co-operation that promises much. It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension to meet the farmers' needs that the Government is first of all addressing itself. For colonization purposes, a Department of Railways is soon to be established. No portion of the Province, whether thickly or thinly settled, can long afford to be served only with existing lines of transportation. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, and the dissemination of scientific knowledge is promoted by means of farmers' institutes, travelling dairies, stock-judging schools, and seed fairs. The breeding of pure-bred stock is fostered by liberal grants from the Government.



A Specimen Group of Elevators that may be Seen in Many Towns in Central Canada.

Comparative Statement of Elevators operated under License in Central Canada, for Eight Years

Crop Year	Elevators	Warehouses	Totals	Increase	Capacity
1900–1.....	426	97	523	...	18,879,352 Bu.
1901–2.....	545	85	630	107	23,099,000 "
1902–3.....	740	82	822	192	30,356,400 "
1903–4.....	918	64	982	160	41,186,000 "
1904–5.....	976	46	1,022	41	46,953,630 "
1905–6.....	1,065	53	1,118	96	50,690,700 "
1906–7.....	1,221	52	1,273	155	55,222,200 "
1907–8.....	1,318	36	1,354	81	58,535,700 "
1908–9.....	1,428	41	1,469	115	63,190,100 "

The Government is carrying on an active campaign in road-making and bridge-building, is furnishing its own system of rural telephones, and has forwarded a most active campaign of education, both agricultural and general.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. In districts where there is no school the tax is never more than from $4 to $10 per quarter-section, and where a school has

been established the taxes for such purposes range from $6 to $10, and by law are limited to $16. Partial explanation of these low taxes is found in the fact that the Dominion Government is devoted to the development of Central Canada, and the Dominion Treasury bears part of the expense of the Provincial Government. The University of Alberta will afford every opportunity for higher education, while the preparatory schools of Calgary, Lethbridge, and other towns give the advantages found in older countries.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Alberta is peculiarly its own. Comprising so large an area, there is necessarily within the borders of the Province much variety, but in all parts the bracing air is invigorating, while the chinook winds are responsible for beautiful autumns and mild winters. Whatever the heat in summer the nights are cool. Winter sets in between mid November and the middle of December, and breaks up the last of March or beginning of April.

Country School House

Town School House

City Church in Central Canada

In no part is there insufficient rainfall to insure good crops. Local climatic conditions reinforce the actual precipitation so as to make it serve as an abundance, while farmers of Southern Alberta, where the rainfall is not so great as in Central Alberta, have learned, by proper methods of tillage, to conserve the moisture Nature affords. In this connection the winters are an advantage, as but little evaporation takes place then. The heaviest rains come in June and July, during the growing period. This insures the crop. But little rain falls in early spring or during seeding, presenting ideal conditions for getting in the crops. The same applies during harvest and early fall. It is possible to cut and stook the grain and allow it to stand for weeks before it is necessary to handle it. This permits of the grain being threshed direct from the stook.

Soil and Surface Features.—Clay covers almost the whole area, being shallowest at the Mountains and much deeper farther east. This is overlaid by a deep, black soil from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness.

The great bulk of the land is undulating prairie with here and there level stretches which extend for many miles. In the extreme south the prairie is particularly level and open.

The Province is well supplied with streams which wind their way eastward from the Rocky Mountain slopes. In many place these streams have cut deep coulees or ravines through the clay formation.

Timber.—The eastern slopes of the mountains are well covered with timber of sufficient size for commercial purposes. This timber follows the streams and valleys out in many places for quite a distance. In the park country, which covers the most of the central and northern portions of the Province, considerable timber is found fit for commercial purposes, and numerous sawmills exist, principally on the streams and rivers running from the mountains.

Garden Truck and Fruits.—Vegetables of all kinds grow with the greatest readiness. The black surface soil is a perfect garden earth. The cool nights are ideal for the maturing of crops such as potatoes, turnips, and mangles. These grow to an enormous size. All the small fruits are found growing in profusion in a wild state, and those who have tried the cultivated varieties have been most successful with them. In some instances the cultivated strawberry has been grown on a large scale.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Coal; Gas; Oil; Asphalt.—Coal, which virtually underlies the whole Province in seams of from four to twelve feet thick, is mined in outcroppings on the banks of streams and in shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. Even in wooded sections coal is so readily obtained that it is used in preference to wood. All grades are found here, the lignite of the prairies, the bituminous deposits of the foothills, and the vast anthracite beds formed in the process of mountain building in the Rockies.

Medicine Hat has been lighted and heated with natural gas for years. The country lying to the north of Edmonton is thought to contain plenty of gas. Petroleum has been found in large quantities in several places in the foothills.

Extensive beds of marl suitable for cement-making have been found in various parts of the Province, and beds of brickclay exist, and the brick industry promises to compensate for the dearth of suitable building-stone in some localities. However, in the neighbourhood of Calgary there is abundance of splendid sandstone, which is used locally and is exported.

GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908
Population	73,022	185,412	265,820
Horses	93,001	226,534	246,922
Milch Cows	46,295	101,245	110,357
Other Horned Cattle	329,391	849,387	934,326
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979
Swine	46,163	114,623	115,769

The value of dairy products of Alberta, which, in 1900, was $126,407, had increased in value to $800,621 in 1908; of which cheese was $23,750.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN ALBERTA

Annual Revenue from 1,540 Acres $11,456.—A correspondent at Calgary, writes under date of Dec. 16, 1908:

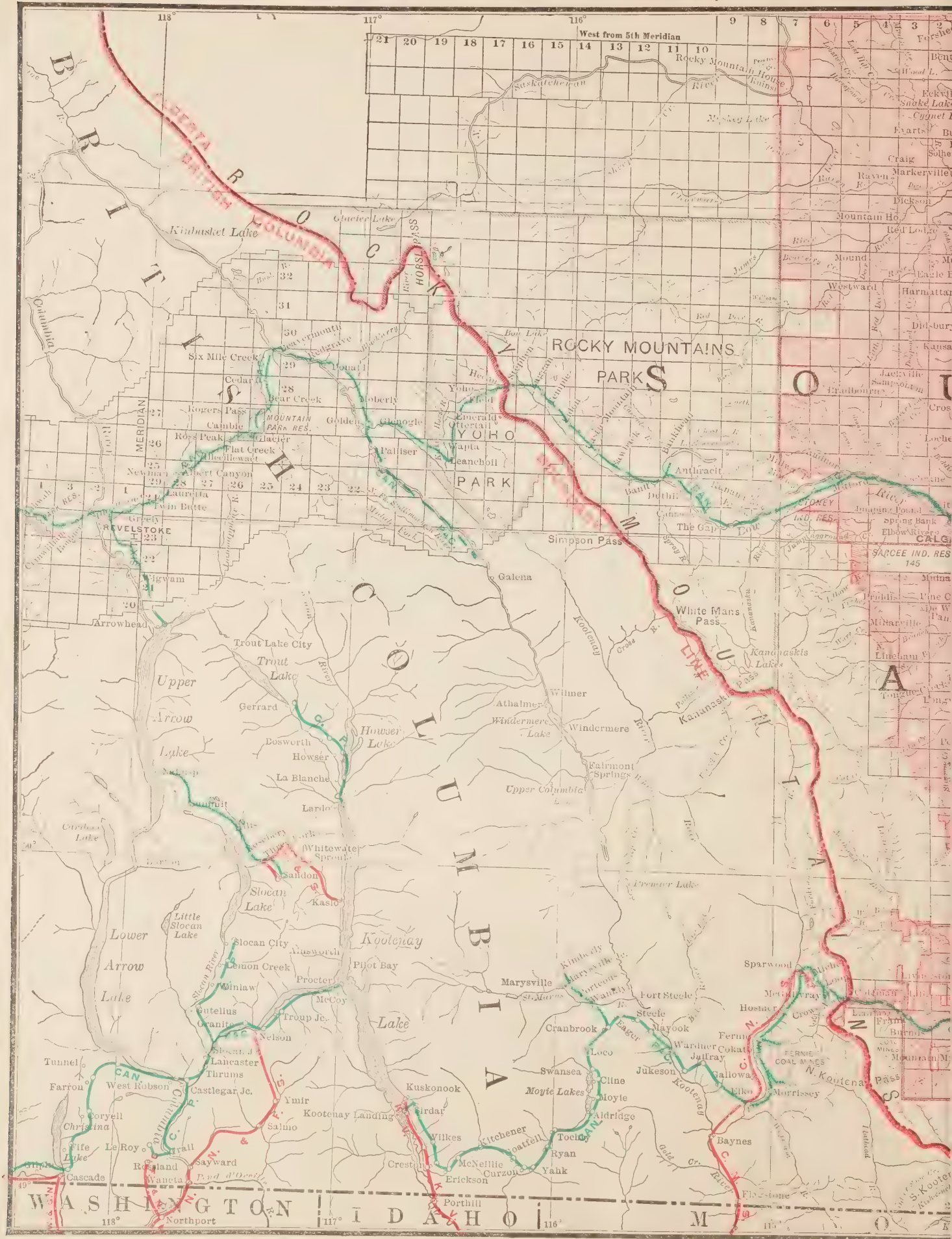
Farming around Calgary pays. One tract of 1,540 acres in the Shepard district has paid a net income during the past three years of $34,367.

Forty Bushels to the Acre near Carstairs.—Just before returning in the fall of 1908 for a vacation on the old place in Somersetshire, England, Mr. E. Batten, said:

I have been in Alberta for seven years, and the only thing I regret is that I didn't come sooner. Around Carstairs we had splendid crops this year. The wheat averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and ran from 60 to 67 pounds to the bushel. One farmer east of Carstairs had oats that brought 115 bushels per acre, and would average about 40 pounds to the bushel. I have had oats that weighed 48 pounds, while 34 is the bushel weight.

The farmers are prosperous and are getting good houses and farm

Lands within irregular line along railway in British Columbia are administered by the Dominion Government.


West from 5th Meridian
ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARKS
YOHO PARK
MOUNTAIN PARK RES.
REVELSTOKE
SARCEE IND. RES 145
COLUMBIA
KOOTENAY
Kinbasket Lake
Glacier Lake
Six Mile Creek
Cedar R.
Bear Creek
Rogers Pass
Cambie
Ross Peak
Glacier
Flat Creek
Albert Canyon
Laurette
Twin Butte
Arrowhead
Trout Lake City
Trout Lake
Upper Arrow Lake
Lower Arrow Lake
Gerrard
Bosworth
Howser
La Blanche
Lardo
Whitewater Creek
Whitewater
Saldon
Slocan Lake
Kaslo
Little Slocan Lake
Slocan City
Rosebery
Lemon Creek
Pilot Bay
Procter
Winlaw
McCoy
Nelson
Troup Jc.
Granite
Lancaster
Thrums
Castlegar Jc.
West Robson
Farron
Tunnel
Ymir
Salmo
Kootenay Landing
Coryell
Christina
Fife
Le Roy
Trail
Rossland
Sayward
Waneta
Cascade
Northport
Kuskonook
Kirdar
Wilkes
Crestbrook
Kitchener
Moyie Lakes
Moyie
Aldridge
Cranbrook
Marysville
Fort Steele
Steele
Mayook
Swansea
Cline
Loco
Jukeson
Jaffray
Wardner
Cokato
Galloway
Elko
Morrissey
Fernie
Hosmer
Sparwood
Michel
Natal
Baynes
Ryan
Yahk
Erickson
Curzon
McNeillie
Toctell
Porthill
Galena
Simpson Pass
White Mans Pass
Kananaskis Lakes
Kananaskis R.
Athalmer
Windermere
Fairmont Springs
Upper Columbia L.
Premier Lake
Elbow River
Spray R.
Bow R.
Bow Lake
Emerald
Field
Golden
Glenogle
Palliser
Wapta
Leanchoil
Hector
Yoho
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Temple
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Hunter
Mt. Collie
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Aberdeen
Mt. Fay
Mt. Bourgeau
Mt. Brett
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Ball
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Ogden
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Hector
Mt. Dennis
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Cheops
Mt. Tupper
Mt. Sir Sandford
Mt. Bonney
Mt. Moloch
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Forbes
Mt. Fox
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Murchison
Mt. Head
Mt. Robson
Mt. Resplendent
Mt. Clitheroe
Mt. Edith Cavell
Mt. Kerkeslin
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Brazeau
Mt. Hardisty
Mt. Saskatchewan
Mt. Wilcox
Mt. Chephren
Mt. Cirrus
Mt. Athabasca
Mt. Andromeda
Mt. Columbia
Mt. Alexandra
Mt. Alexandra
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Mt. Edith Cavell
Mt. Kerkeslin
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Brazeau
Mt. Hardisty
Mt. Saskatchewan
Mt. Wilcox
Mt. Chephren
Mt. Cirrus
Mt. Athabasca
Mt. Andromeda
Mt. Columbia
Mt. Alexandra
Rocky Mountain House
Saskatchewan River
Brazeau R.
Athabasca R.
Whirlpool R.
Canoe R.
Miette R.
Fraser R.
Yellowhead Pass
Jasper
Jasper Park
Mt. Robson Park
Mt. Terry Fox
Mt. Fitzwilliam
Mt. Geikie
Mt. Longstaff
Mt. Lucifer
Mt. Edith
Mt. Unwin
Mt. Fryatt
Mt. Bess
Mt. Tekarra
Mt. Hamel
Mt. Kerr
Mt. Pope
Mt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Brazeau
Mt. Hardisty
Mt. Saskatchewan
Mt. Wilcox
Mt. Chephren
Mt. Cirrus
Mt. Athabasca
Mt. Andromeda
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Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Forbes
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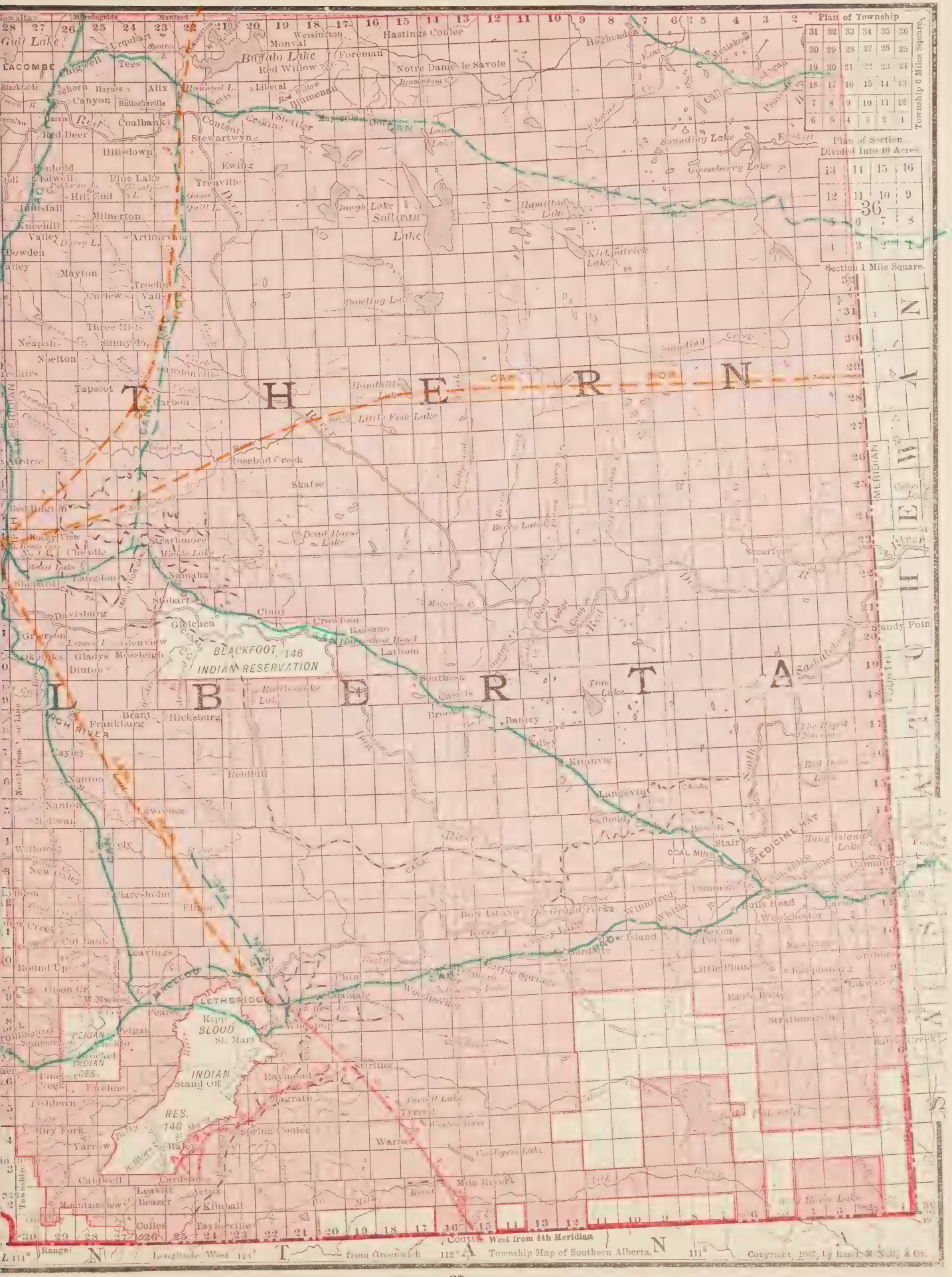
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Murchison
Mt. Head
Mt. Robson
Mt. Resplendent
Mt. Clitheroe
Mt. Edith Cavell
Mt. Kerkeslin

Surveyed lands shown in colour.



buildings. Next year we will have government telephones in the farm-houses the same as they have in other districts already.

Go Back to Pennsylvania? "No, Thanks!"—A farmer in the Edmonton district, Mr. C. C. Johnston, writes:

I have seen the finest winter here I ever saw. The snow hasn't been over six inches at any time and fine sleighing at that. No winds to cut through one as down in Pennsylvania. No thanks! I don't care to go back.

How Land Values Have Risen.—Mr. James S. Ainslie, who, with his sons, bought four sections and entered on two homesteads in Southern Alberta four years, ago, writes:

The increase in land values has been extraordinary. Our land four years ago cost us a little less than $6 an acre. We have sold one section for $15, but we would not sell any more for less than $25. Southern Alberta is a mighty good country for any man or woman who loves outdoor life and who wants good returns for labour and investment.

From 297 Acres, 62 Bushels to the Acre.—"There are farmers and farmers in Canada as elsewhere," observes the editor of the Sterling (Kansas) *Bulletin*. "Some are real farmers." He continues:

There is one real farmer near Lethbridge, Alta., whose wheat averaged 62 bushels and weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. There is another who got 55,000 bushels from 1,000 acres. We do not by any means believe all we hear—for much of it is past belief—but when honest-appearing men make straightforward statements as facts, of their own crops as averaging over fifty bushels of "No. 1 hard" wheat to the acre, and jealous because some neighbour's grain ran over sixty, what must one conclude?

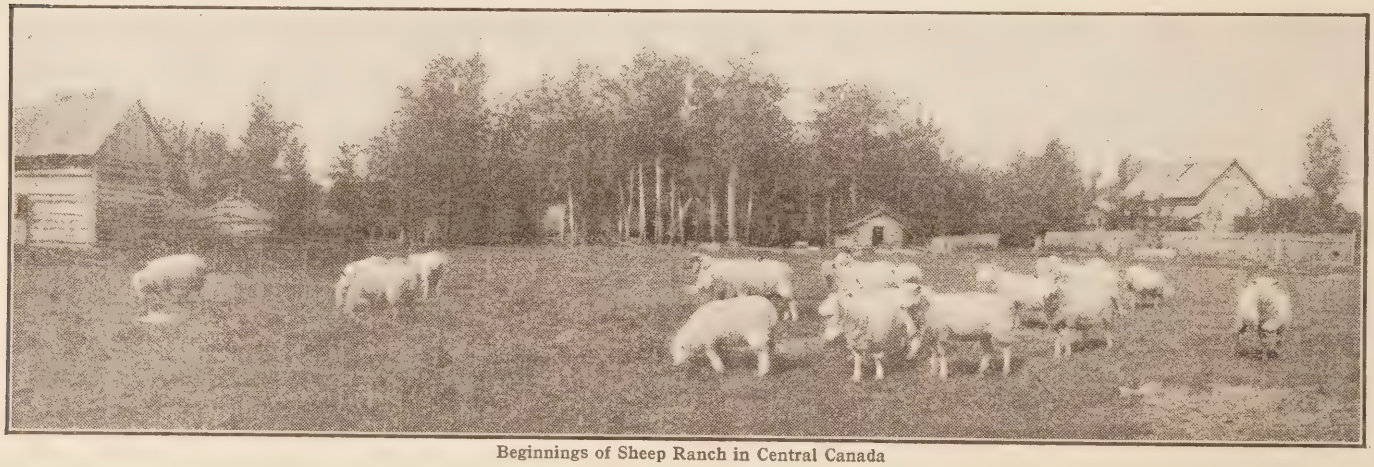
threshed the small acreage under crop in this district. I found the yield of wheat for the first two seasons was from 20 to 54 bushels, and oats from 20 to 120 bushels. The small yields were due to poor farming. The past two seasons have been the most unfavourable for fifteen years, yet I raised 24 bushels of wheat per acre and threshed as high as 34 for neighbours.

Has Made $24,000 in Seven Years.—"I am well satisfied with Alberta," writes Mr. J. G. Swinney from Southern Alberta, under date of August 23, 1908:

I consider that I have had good success since I came from Wilson County Kansas, seven years ago last March. When I arrived in Canada I only had about $150 cash, a wagon, mower, rake, and a plough. My wife was hardly able to sit up and now she is fairly stout. My property today is worth $24,000 above indebtedness and I haven't worked as hard as I did in Kansas. I think my fall wheat this year will make close to 50 bushels per acre. Oats, not as good this year as common, perhaps will make 40 bushels.

Southern Alberta Land Yields a Return of $36.30 per Acre.—W. S. Shered, well satisfied with Southern Alberta, says:

I came from Souris, N. D., in April, 1907. "Alberta Red" winter wheat put in on breaking in the fall of 1906, yielded 41½ bushels to the acre, for which I received 87 cents per bushel, or $36.30 per acre; 190 acres "stubbled in," that is, disced in on the stubble, yielded 22 bushels to the acre, which paid me $19.25 to the acre. I also had 350 acres of strictly volunteer crop, from which we threshed 15 bushels to the acre, which paid us $13.12 per acre. Our total crop yielded us 14,742 bushels of first-class wheat. This is the 25th day of November and my teams are still ploughing.



Beginnings of Sheep Ranch in Central Canada

Wheat Yield 53 Bushels to the Acre.—From Southern Alberta, Dec. 21, 1908, Mr. O. D. Weeks wrote:

I am only a novice in the agricultural line, and do not wish you to think I am boasting, because some of my neighbours have done much better than I have. My winter wheat went 53 bushels per acre and graded No. 1. My spring wheat went 48¾ bushels per acre and graded No. 1. Oats went 97.

My stock is all nice and fat, and out in the field picking their own three square meals a day. The weather is nice and warm—no snow—and very little frost. The stock requires no shelter or winter feeding, and cattle fatten on this grass and make the finest kind of beef, better than corn-fed cattle in Illinois. I am only sorry I did not come here five years ago.

No Fault to Find Even in 1907.—Mr. Thomas Gorrell, is yet another Alberta farmer who had no fault to find with his crops, even in 1907. He tells why:

I am glad to say that we are all well satisfied, after all, with the results of the past year. I did not seed much wheat; only a few acres, which, however, made us 21 bushels to the acre. We had 50 acres seeded to oats that made over 50 bushels to the acre and are worth here 60 cents per bushel. Barley made over 30 bushels to the acre. These are not large figures, but quality of grain is first-class, all fit for seed, which means a good deal this year. I have figured my crop and garden this (bad) year; amounts to $1,800, all off 80 acres of land. We lived in a tent till we got done breaking. This first 60 acres gave us a fine crop and made us nearly $1,000. When we came here there was no one else in four townships. Now we have a $2,000 school house, road districts formed, all homestead land taken, and C. P. R. lands held at $12 per acre. We came from a good country (State of Washington), but we like the climate better here.

Tells How Proper Farming Pays.—Mr. Earl, of Southern Alberta, finds mixed farming profitable. He writes:

I came here from Montana about five years ago to engage in ranching. I found the prospects for raising grain so good that I started in for mixed farming. I also operated a small threshing outfit for four seasons and

Health Better than in Indiana.—From Alberta, Mr. J. W. Johnston, formerly of Indianapolis, wrote:

My wife and boys, who were so pale and thin when we left Indiana, have grown strong and well and are now ready for any emergency in connection with homestead life. We have had a beautiful winter and have only lost one day from work on account of bad weather. Our four-year-old boy has played out-of-doors every day except one.

Rainfall as Good as in Wisconsin.—Writing from Central Alberta, Mr. Lofton Ketchum tells something of conditions of soil, timbering, and climate:

I came here and located a claim in April; went back to Wisconsin and returned here with my two oldest boys May 20th. We got five acres broken and sowed four and one-half acres to barley June 13th, and planted the other half-acre to potatoes and garden stuff at the same date. I didn't expect to get any grain as it was sown so very late. I have a very fair crop of barley, nevertheless; also had good potatoes and a pretty good garden. All my neighbours, who got their crops in sooner, got very excellent crops, from 50 to 70 bushels of oats, and from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are some pretty good claims left yet near here. Near the river are quite large tracts of tamarack, spruce, birch, and large poplar and Balm of Gilead timber. Beyond the river there are some settlers and plenty of homestead land. Almost every claim has perhaps nearly half of its surface open prairie with the other half or perhaps one-third poplar or willow.

Illinois Settlers Prosper in Alberta.—From Central Alberta Mr. John M. Shonkwiler writes as follows as to the condition and contentment of himself and other former residents of Illinois:

We live 27 miles north of Edmonton, in a very rich agricultural section. The native grasses grow abundantly, and have great fattening qualities. The outside range is becoming scarce, as the ranches are all being fenced and placed in cultivation. The homesteads in this vicinity are all taken up, and

the principal roads are graded and bridged. The country is being covered with a system of telephone wires, so that we have telephones in our homes at a government charge of $15 per annum.

Good Yields near Ponoka.—From the portion of Central Alberta near Ponoka, Mr. S. Preston writes:

We are well satisfied with this country. This year we got our seeding mostly done in April. Our rye went 40 and our barley 45 bushels to the acre. We had spring wheat that turned out about 25 bushels. We have 70 acres ready for spring seeding and are going to break 100 acres more.

There is plenty of rainfall, as much as in Wisconsin, but with fewer hard, driving showers. Our last spring frost came late in May and our earliest fall frost August 21st. Our first hard frost came September 17th. This was the first that hurt my garden. We had a snow on unfrozen ground October 20th. Ground has been frozen since October 28th, but the weather has been quite moderate. The boys and I work out of doors a large part of the time without having either coats or mittens on. The weather during the summer was very nice and warm, but never oppressively hot.

Realizes $19 per Acre from Wheat and $17 per Acre from Oats.—R. W. Bradshaw, farming in Southern Alberta, says:

My average yield of oats to the acre was 50 bushels, and wheat (volunteer crop) 22½ bushels. The value per acre for wheat was $19, and oats $17. The highest price obtained by me was for wheat, 82 cents per bushel, and $1.05 per hundred for oats. I had 100 tons of hay worth $12 per ton. Lots of wheat is averaging from 50 to 60 bushels on summer fallow, and on new breaking when done early in the spring.

Some Extraordinary Yields.—A Macleod (Alberta) paper published the following in 1907:

Skelding Bros. of Stand Off have just finished threshing. From 21 acres summer fallow, planted to Alberta Red, they threshed out 1,365 bushels, an average of 65 measured bushels (60 pounds) to the acre. From 28 acres, breaking, they threshed out 1,120 bushels, or 40 bushels to the acre.

Sixty Bushels Winter Wheat to the Acre.—J. F. Haycock, writing from Southern Alberta, on Nov. 9, 1907, says:

My average yield of oats was 80 bushels; wheat (winter) 60, Red Fyfe 33, and barley 50 bushels. The value to me per acre was wheat, $38; oats, $32 and barley, $24. I also had twelve tons of hay worth $10 per ton, and 600 bushels of potatoes worth $1.00 per hundred, off three acres.

Wheat Crop Realized $38 and Oats $37 per Acre in Southern Alberta.—W. H. Pawson, Jr., says:

My average yield of wheat was 38 bushels per acre and oats 74 bushels. We were offered $1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats, making the acre values for the two crops $38 and $37 respectively. Our best yields this year were 107 acres of wheat, making 41 bushels per acre at $1.00 per bushel; 47 acres of oats, yielding 95 bushels per acre, were sold for 50 cents per bushel. I might add that 50 acres of our oats were "stubbled in."

Big Yields of Winter Wheat.—Fred M. Young, of Montana, settled near Cayley, Alberta. He says:

From 30 acres of oats I threshed 1,820 bushels of oats and from 20 acres of spring wheat 400 bushels. The oats brought 25 cents and the wheat 82 cents per bushel. Vegetables do well here. Most of the farmers in this vicinity have raised larger crops than I did. Mr. David Alwood threshed 2,101 bushels of winter wheat off of 42 acres, and others have done as well and this is an average crop in this vicinity.

Grows Grain, Alfalfa, Vegetables, and Fruits.—J. J. Vance, who formerly lived in Montana and now resides near Claresholm, Alberta, wrote, on January 23, 1909:

I have on the average: Wheat 28 bushels, oats 50 bushels, field peas, for hog feed, 25 bushels, on sod. During the last three years I have had 15 acres of timothy and 2½ acres of alfalfa. I pay special attention to hog raising and get from 7 to 8 cents dressed, and 5 to 6 cents on foot.

I grow lots of cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, carrots, celery, rhubarb, and onions, for which I find a ready market at Claresholm, Calgary and MacLeod. I also have lots of wild fruit along the creek on my place such as gooseberries, and strawberries. I obtain good results from cultivated gooseberries and also from raspberries.

66 Bushels of Winter Wheat to the Acre.—John C. Wilson writes from Calgary:

The past year has been reasonably active, with good crops and no frost to speak of. The settlers in this part of Alberta have done well and good records are the rule. We have had unheard of yields of crops here this past year, wheat in places going 66 bushels to the acre and the general average not less than 35 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and potatoes were also very good and gave excellent returns. We have the climate that brings good health, and soon we'll have the people, for we have the wealth.

Oats, Broadcasted, Average 40 Bushels.—Mr. Alex. R. Cameron writes thus:

We had a fine crop last season. Our oats, sown broadcast, averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and oats drilled in averaged about 50 bushels. Our spring wheat was No. 1 and yielded 28 bushels per acre. We had no frosts at all last summer. The first frost came on Sept. 9, when our grain was cut and stacked.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The soil of Southern Alberta is a rich alluvial loam. In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth. The climate is an attractive feature, the winters mild, with very little snow, and the summers pleasant. Rainfall varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. Its absence during the late summer months causes the native grasses to cure on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold and stormy weather is experienced at times during the winter but the prevailing warm winds from the west, locally known as "chinooks", disperse any snow and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to a summer temperature.

A large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, but this is compensated for by the supply of coal which crops out along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country. Besides coal mines in the Lethbridge district, several others are operated in various parts.

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depths and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

Winter Wheat.—While winter wheat has been successfully grown in the Province in a small way for sixteen or eighteen years, it was not until comparatively recent years that any extensive area was sown to it. With the introduction of "Alberta Red" a new era for winter wheat came in and now the land cannot be broken fast enough. It is sown on new breaking or summer fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September. So far there has been very little winter killing where the grain has been properly put in. It is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climatic, soil, and other conditions make this portion of Central Canada especially favourable to the growth of this cereal. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and up to Calgary, the increase in acreage sown last year was quite marked.

Turkey Red wheat from Kansas has been introduced and grows such a superior sample here that it is now being shipped back to Kansas for seed. The wheat is in great demand on account of its superior milling qualities. In the southern portion of the Province there has never been a failure where winter wheat was put in properly prepared land.

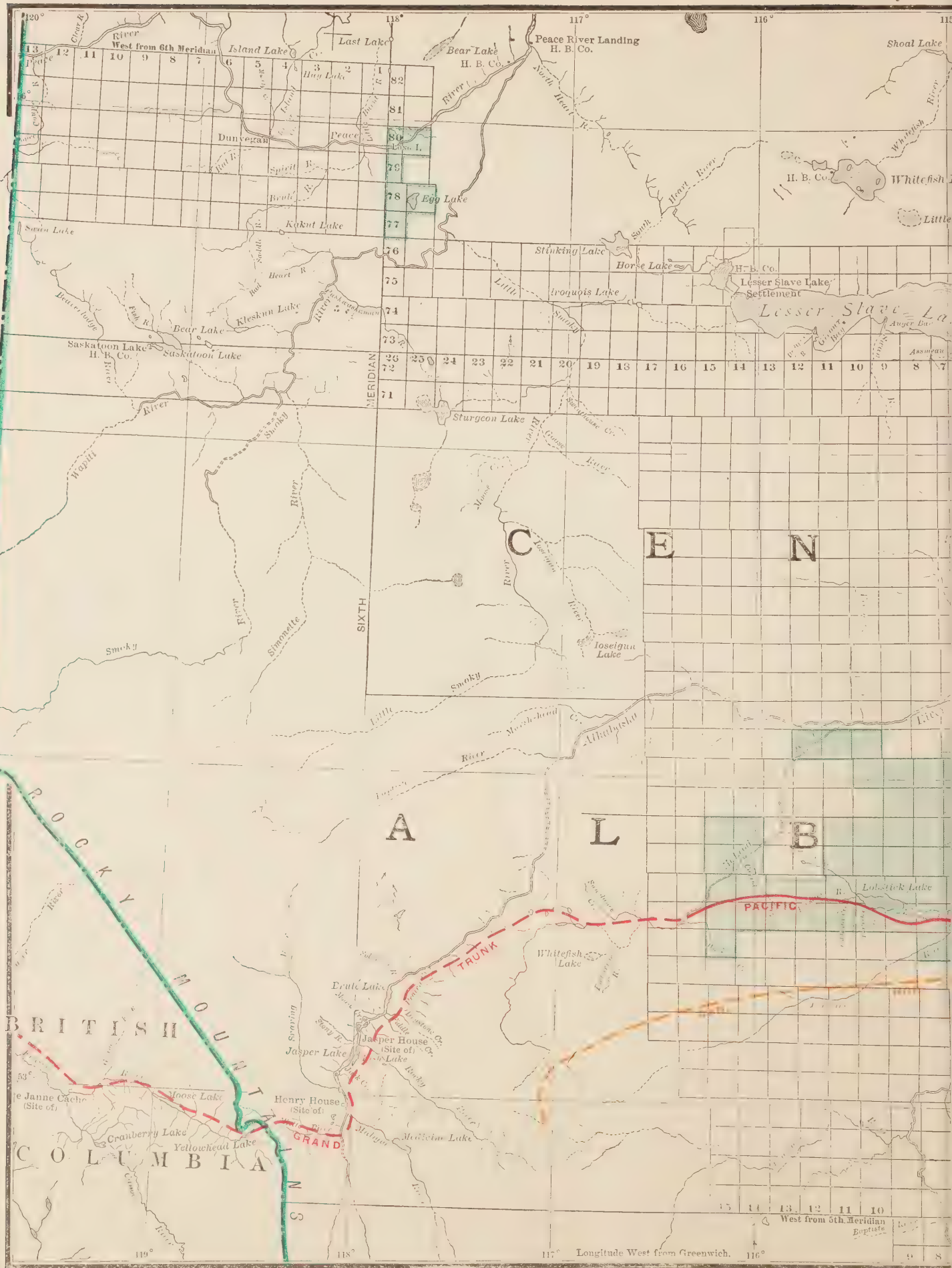
The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province 1908 was 101,000 (the greater portion of which was grown in Southern Alberta) the average yield being 29.70 bushels per acre. Many individual yields are recorded of from 40 to 60 bushels per acre (see actual results reported by farmers).

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WINTER WHEAT 1903-1908

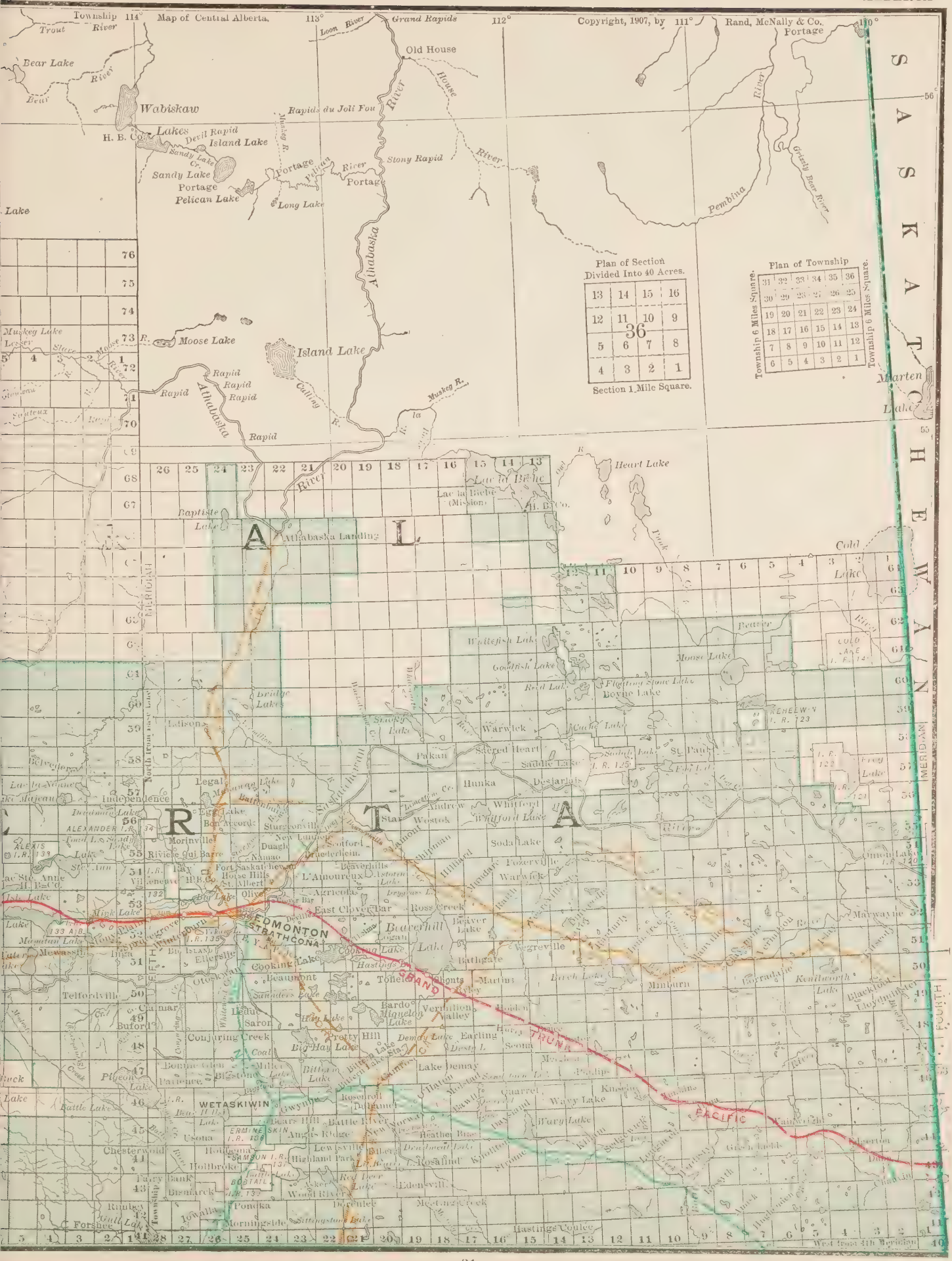
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Idaho	21.1	22.9	28.2	24.4	26.0	30.0
Washington	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4
Alberta	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7

Sugar-Beets, a New Industry.—In Southern Alberta the soil is particularly adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet, producing a root with 2 per cent higher saccharine matter than is grown in any of the states to the south. The long hours of sunshine, combined with the cool nights make ideal conditions for their growth. Irrigation ditches run through the district and water is used by some farmers.

Fruits.—Small fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, in all parts. Crab-apples and plums have been pro-



For Map of Southern Alberta see pages 26 and 27


Map of Central Alberta.
Copyright, 1907, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Township
Trout River
Bear Lake
Bear River
Wabiskaw
H. B. Co.
Lakes
Devil Rapid
Island Lake
Sandy Lake Cr.
Sandy Lake
Portage
Pelican Lake
Long Lake
Loon River
Grand Rapids
Old House
Rapids du Joli Fou
House River
Stony Rapid
Athabaska River
Pembina River
Grizzly Bear River
Portage
Moose Lake
Island Lake
Rapid
Athabaska Rapid
Calling R.
Muskeg R.
Heart Lake
Lac la Biche
Lac la Biche (Mission)
H. B. Co.
Baptiste Lake
Athabaska Landing
Plan of Section Divided Into 40 Acres.
36
Section 1 Mile Square.
Plan of Township
Township 6 Miles Square.
Township 6 Miles Square.
SASKATCHEWAN
Marten Lake
Cold Lake
Whitefish Lake
Goodfish Lake
Moose Lake
Reed Lake
Fighting Stone Lake
Boyne Lake
Beaver River
Bridge Lakes
Warwick
Cache Lake
Pakan
Sacred Heart
Saddle Lake
St. Paul
Lafond
Hunka
Desjarlais
Whitford Lake
Andrew
Westok
Star
Legal
Egg Lake
Ben Accord
Sturgeon River
Morinville
Riviere Qui Barre
Namao
Scotford
Fort Saskatchewan
Horse Hills
St. Albert
L'Amoureux
Agricola
Olive
East Clover Bar
Ross Creek
Beaverhill Lake
Cooking Lake
Edmonton
Strathcona
Beaumont
Tofield
Ellerslie
Telford
Calmar
Leduc
Saron
Bardo
Miquelon Lake
Vermilion Valley
Conjuring Creek
Big Hay Lake
Pigeon Lake
Parkenee
Bittern Lake
Lake Benny
Wetaskiwin
Ermine Skin
Samson I. R.
Bobtail
Chesterwood
Holdings
Holbrook
Bismarck
Wood River
Eden Valley
Ponoka
Dunrobin
Meeting Creek
Hastings Coulee
Forsbee
Rimbey
Gull Lake
Township
Sandy Lake I. R. 154A
Alexander I. R. 134
Alexis I. R. 133 A|B
Enoch I. R. 135
Renehew I. R. 123
I. R. 122
I. R. 125
Cold Lake I. R. 124
Grand Trunk Pacific
Canadian Northern
Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C.
Alberta & Great Waterways
Calgary & Edmonton
Canadian Pacific
Meridian
West from 4th Meridian

duced in Manitoba for some years past, and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them.

Grasses and Clovers.—Nowhere on the continent is there as great a variety and luxuriance of wild grasses as on the plains and in the foothills of Alberta. The little white clover grows profusely all over the Province. Alfalfa and timothy have become exceedingly profitable crops in the South especially on the irrigated lands. Four crops of alfalfa a year, it is said, can be grown. By improved methods of summer tillage and dry farming alfalfa is a steadily increasing crop.

Spring Cereals. — In some districts good crops of spring wheat and oats are grown also without the aid of irrigation.

Cattle Raising in Alberta.—The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches run all the way from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. Abundance of coarse grass which does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows in tufts, makes good fodder both in summer and winter. Cattle and horses roam at large, remaining out all winter, and live ordinarily on the grass. There is a field for a flourishing and profitable sheep industry in comparatively small flocks in the northern part of the Province.

Authoritative information as to the character of the market for Alberta beeves is given in the following extract from a letter from Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, under date of Nov. 1, 1908:

"This season we have sold a few trainloads of grass-fed cattle from Alberta, and without exception these cattle have realized very satisfactory prices. In the early part of November we made the following sales:

328 steers	averaging	1,282 pounds	$5.13	average
90 cows	"	1,055 pounds	4.18	"
12 bulls	"	1,340 pounds	2.65	"
51 cows	"	1,069 pounds	4.50	"
39 "	"	1,038 pounds	3.75	"

Towns.—In Southern Alberta there is the city of Calgary, with a present population of 25,000, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railways, and farther to the south are the towns of Lethbridge and Macleod. There are banking and business facilities, and manufacturing industries. Good towns lie between Macleod and Calgary, between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and to the boundary line, and between Cardston and Stirling.

One of the Lake Superior Terminal Elevators

Railways.—The railway mileage of Southern Alberta is not so great as that in the Central portion, but the development of grain growing will give a wonderful impetus to railway building in the near future. A portion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, as well as the Calgary-Edmonton branch, passes through the southern district. The Crows Nest line connects with the main line at Medicine Hat, serving the mining districts of Southern British Columbia, as well as the agricultural areas of Southern Alberta. The Macleod-Calgary line has opened up a rich agricultural area. The Alberta Railway & Navigation Co.'s line serves a portion of the winter wheat area and gives communication with Montana points. The projected Canadian Pacific line from Weyburn through Southern Saskatchewan into Southern Alberta, and extending to Lethbridge, will open up a vast quantity of land in the homestead and pre-emption area.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta comprises the fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dell, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the blue skies above; the magnificent valleys of the beautiful streams and water courses, lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

The most important rivers are the Saskatchewan, Vermillion, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributaries. Large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Sufficiency of moisture, so necessary to farming, is assured. There is ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

No country in the world surpasses Central Alberta in the natural richness and fertility of the soil, which is a deep black humus varying in depth from eight inches to three feet overlying warm porous strata of cretaceous limestone.

Equable Climate.—Everywhere the air is clear and invigorating. The beautiful autumns, the comparatively mild winters (which generally set in about first of December and break up about the middle of March), and the long hours of liquid sunshine which literally drenches the atmosphere—both in Central and Southern Alberta—have justly given the entire Province the distinctive appellation "Sunny Alberta."

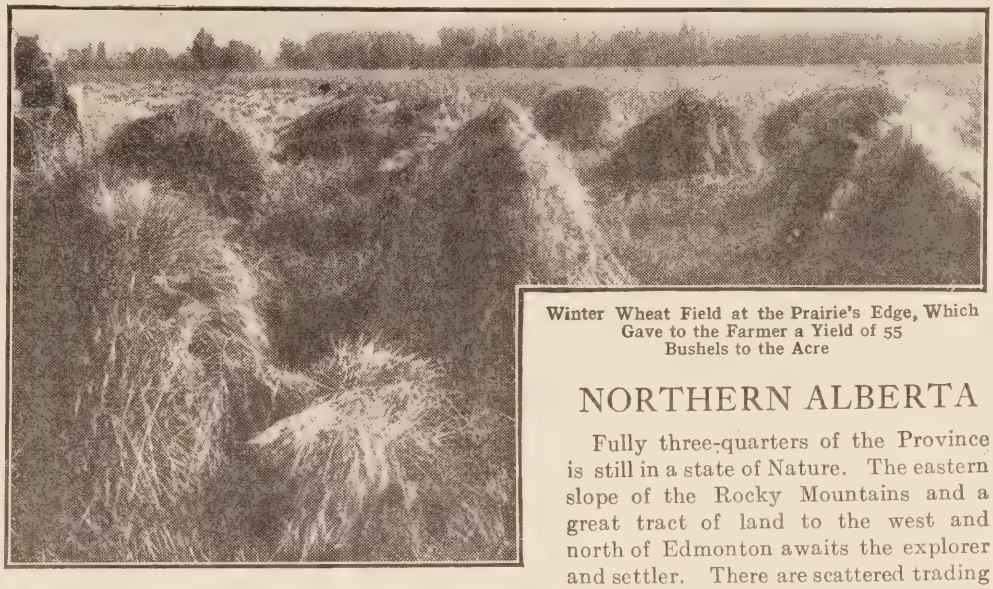
Wheat, Oats, and Other Grains.—Both spring and winter wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta, the official reports showing the spring wheat acreage for 1908 for the whole Province as 170,000, a large portion of which was in Central Alberta. The average yield for spring wheat was 22.60 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is not so extensively grown as in Southern Alberta but reports come from various districts of good yields. On account of the richness of the soil, wheat in some northern districts makes excessive stalk-growth, and even shows a tendency to lodge, causing delay in ripening.

The area of oats under crop in 1908 was 519,400 acres, and the average yield 43.90 bushels per acre, and yields of 100 bushels to the acre not uncommon. Fifty to 60 bushels is the farmer's usual expectation, and as for weight per bushel, Alberta is prepared to advocate a standard grade of oats calling for a weight of 42 pounds, as against the prevailing legal weight of 32 pounds in the United States.

Barley is also successfully grown and yields from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 30 being the average for 1908. Flax has been tried, yielding 12.50 bu. per acre, and this will become an important crop when linseed mills now in contemplation shall have been erected. Native hay is so abundant that little has been done with cultivated grasses and clovers.

Railways.—As settlement has gone ahead of railway building, the inability to move grain made it necessary to follow mixed farming, especially the raising of cattle. There is still so much money in this, that even with the advent of railway lines now tapping portions of this agricultural belt,

the cattle industry is being continued, while the soil is also called upon to produce its yield of wheat, oats and barley for the foreign markets. The Canadian Pacific's branch from Calgary to Edmonton serves a number of thriving towns that are building rapidly and well, evidence that the settled and splendidly tilled country tributary has great natural wealth and is rich in soil productiveness. From Lacombe and Wetaskiwin eastward are prosperous towns.



Winter Wheat Field at the Prairie's Edge, Which Gave to the Farmer a Yield of 55 Bushels to the Acre

The main line of the Canadian Northern enters the Province at Lloydminster and reaches Edmonton. Tributary to it on the north and south the agricultural belt extends and a large area is thus being cultivated, but there are large tracts yet unoccupied, some open to homestead, while other lands may be purchased from companies and private individuals. A branch extends northward from Edmonton, and another is constructed westward from Edmonton, to Stony Plain.

The Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental system continues through the Central district. It serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific. It was not only with a view to securing as short a mileage as possible in its quest for a Pacific port that this route was chosen, but the management had in mind easy grades through a country that would produce freight and passenger revenue from the first.

Adjoining the numerous available homesteads lands may be purchased from the railway companies, land companies or from private individuals at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. There are many settlements along the various lines, and towns where may be had all the necessaries required by incoming settlers.

Cities and Towns.—The city of Edmonton has a population of about 20,000 and like all other places in Central Canada this is rapidly increasing. It has an advantageous situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River. Across the river, on the southern bank, is Strathcona, with a population of about 4,000. Fort Saskatchewan is twenty-five miles east. The Vermillion, Beaver and Birch Lake districts are settled by a prosperous and progressive class of farmers. Vegreville and Vermillion are important centres on the Canadian Northern, and Chipman and Lamont are thriving towns. Sedgwick, Daysland, and Camrose are in excellent districts. Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch are Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, and Leduc. From these and other towns settlers easily reach the available lands in the outlying settlements.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. Not only does the Government undertake to manage the creameries on a large co-operative scale, but this branch of the educational and experimental work of the Department of Agriculture is promising.

In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 3 million pounds of butter were produced last year, which, sold at an average of 25.43 cents per pound, gives an estimated value of $776,871. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd — abundance of feed, good water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling dairy to give instructions.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Fully three-quarters of the Province is still in a state of Nature. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and a great tract of land to the west and north of Edmonton awaits the explorer and settler. There are scattered trading posts and pioneer settlements, and sufficient cultivation establishes the fact that the soil is quite as fertile as that farther south, and the climate no more severe.

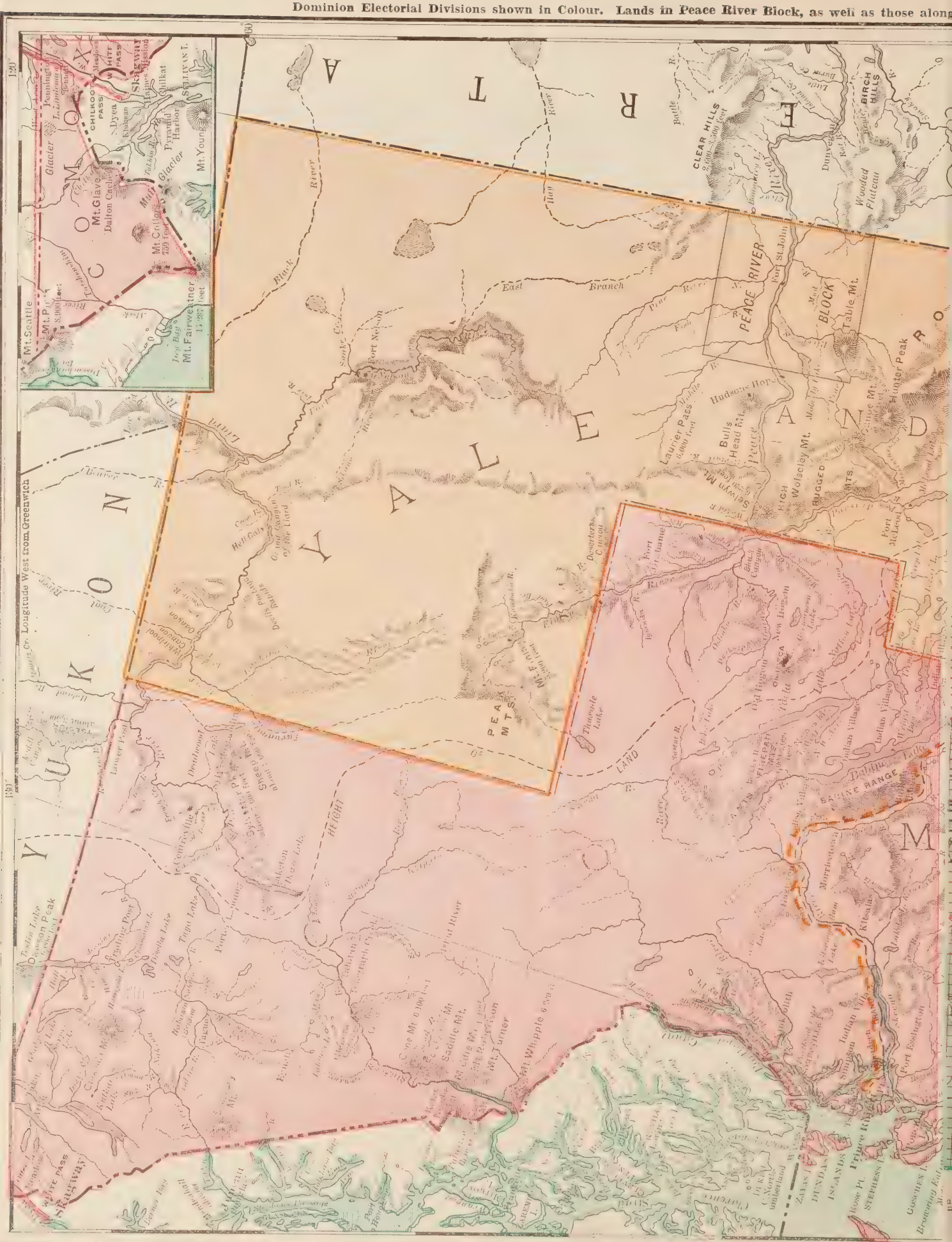
Farm Life in Central Canada

The men and women who make the farms of the North American continent are essentially home-lovers, and it would be a grave omission if in enlarging on the advantages and attractions of Central Canada no account were taken of sentiment. Why do these transplanted citizens cling so to their new homes and their neighbourly ties? Why is it that discontent is rare? Why is it that no settler worth while, who has his family with him, and his homestead growing into a home about him, wishes to return?

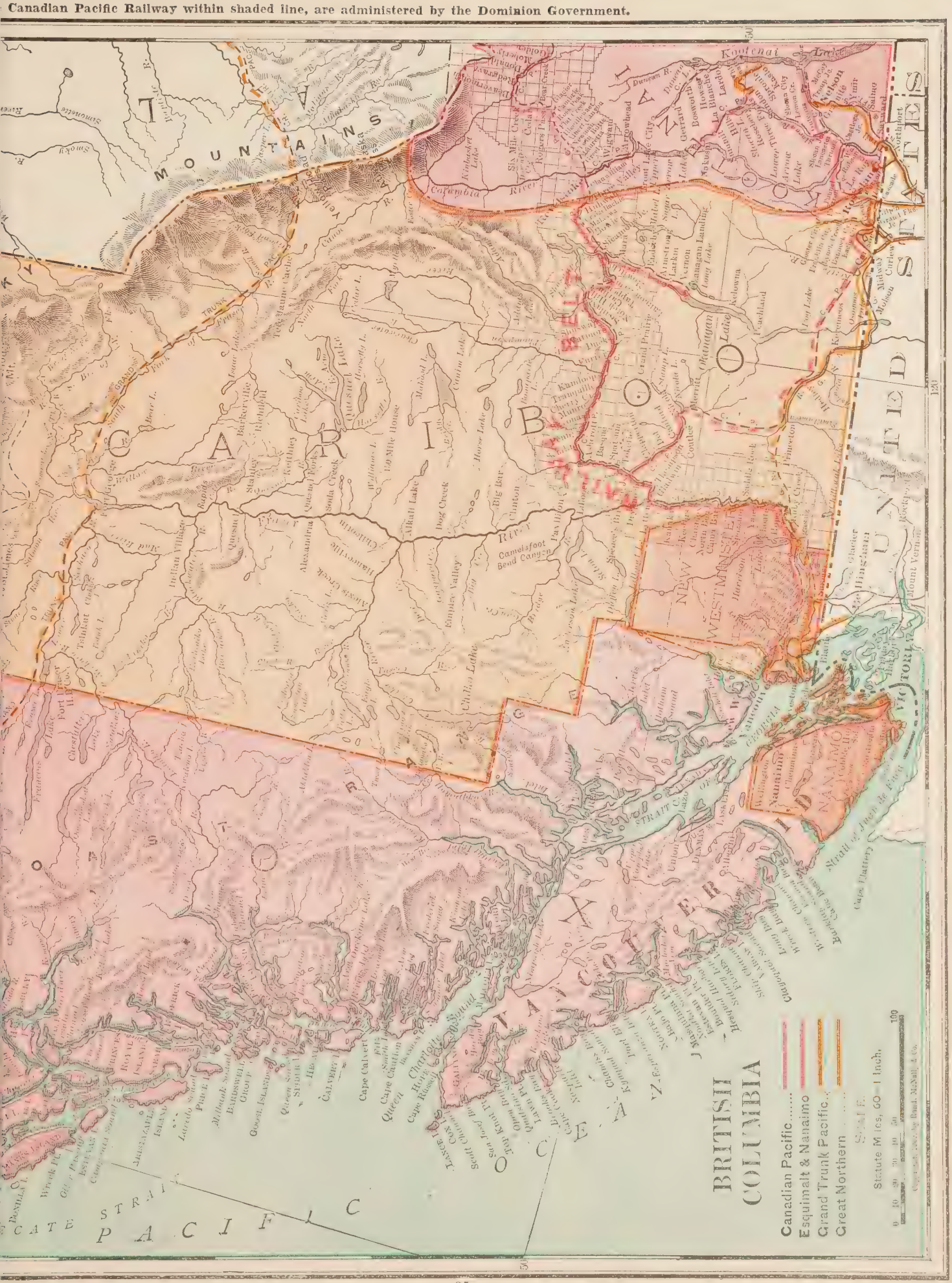
For one thing, prosperity makes for happiness, and no one will deny that industry brings prosperity in Central Canada. Then, too, there is the sterling character of the population. They are people you can neighbour with. There is a solidarity amongst them, a universal sense of comradeship. But, not even money-making and companionship are sufficient explanation; because well-to-do folk in undesirable surroundings might be companions in misery. There is a peculiar uplift that comes to the dweller in this broad and varied country. The sky is so blue, the air so clear, the fertile expanses so widely spreading, the rivers and lakes and parks and forests and mountains make pictures so delightful, that no farmer can be a mere "man with a muck-rake;" he perforce feels himself a part of Nature.

In earlier days in Canada, climate was thought to be an obstacle. In reality, the climate has helped to fashion prosperity. To obtain tingling veins, sharp movement is needed. When the hot sun gives warmth in summer, one takes thought for winter. Extremes of heat and cold are known in the Canadian West, but they are extremes overcome by a straw hat and thick overcoat respectively. The sentiment bred of a climate, healthy and invigorating is likewise. Optimism and briskness in business are the keynotes of Central Canadian character.

And to get back to the prosperity: Someone has remarked that in the financial stringency which, happily, is wearing away, the farmers evidently knew mighty little about it. As for knowing about the panic, precious few of them ever saw a clearing-house certificate. The farmer alone of all the producing classes had no experience of a contracted demand and lessened profits, but, on the contrary, enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in his history.


PEACE RIVER BLOCK
PEACE RIVER LAND
YUKON
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Mt. Seattle
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Glave
Mt. Young
Mt. Sullivan
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Wolseley
Mt. Hunter Peak
Table Mt.
Hudson Hope
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort McLeod
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Resolution
Fort Simpson
Fort Wrigley
Fort Norman
Fort Good Hope
Fort Rae
Fort Providence
Fort Smith
Fort Liard
Fort Halkett
Fort Laird

Canadian Pacific Railway within shaded line, are administered by the Dominion Government.



"Back to the Land."—Remarked the New York *Tribune*, in commenting on the latest report of Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Farming, of course, is subject to the uncertainties of the weather, but in every other respect it is an extraordinarily stable industry. Prices of farm products are steadily advancing—the increase in the total value of cereal crops in five years, for example, which increased in that time only 2 per cent in quantity, has been 32 per cent—and they are more likely to continue to do so than to recede. Farming has apparently reached a condition of stability which it did not have in the days when the gradual opening of the West constantly brought the products of newer and more fertile areas into competition with those of the older and less fertile. That process is over and the tendency is in the opposite direction, which is doubtless the explanation of the present movement "back to the land."

And for the neighbourliness—the real character—of these farmer-folk of the Northwest, read this from the pen of William Chalmers Covert, in the *Interior:*

Great hearts and true gentlemen constitute the vast bulk of these new empire-builders, and they build from the start on principles of community life that are democratic and mutual. When last summer in the fine air of an August noonday a little 3-year-old child of Saskatchewan went singing and alone out into the yellow wheat that billowed away to the sky line and did not return with the night, 150 settlers came as by some telepathic alarm galloping over the plains to aid in the search for the little derelict. It is this trait of mutuality that charmed me in these sparsely settled regions; it bespeaks a quality of manhood and domesticity that guarantees the finest fibre out of which a society can be wrought. The immigrants met going to these lands looked like standard-bearers of an empire ready for business — rugged, full-blooded, ambitious workers, anxious for a task under these open skies! Health and children were their heritage, and through them they will enter in to possess the land.

The Work of the Prairie Sun.—The same writer speaks thus of the prairie sun, and of the Canadian landscape:

I can understand why the grains grow so rapidly here and how native vetches and cow peas, with rich edible grasses, everywhere fill the land with fatness. Here they have a surprisingly busy sun. It shines through an atmosphere that serves like the glass roof over orchids. This fine atmosphere transmits in full strength the rays of the sun and holds them close to their task in a quickly kindled temperature. The Canadian sun in wheat time gets at the germinating grain shortly before three in the morning and does not set till nearly eight. That means that these high-powered beams work from fifteen to seventeen hours at the height of the growing season.

"Canada," says the Cleveland *Leader*, "is still scarcely understood. It is always belittled by outsiders, rather than exaggerated. Make no mistake about Canada. A great nation is growing, faster and faster, across the northern boundary of the United States."

Prairie Folk and Their Wives.—"Prairie people," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, "are good to look at, being so wind-blown, sun-burned, sturdy, and amazingly bright of eye. Here are reserves of human force and energy surely sufficient to save the continent from the debilitating effects of its much pampered factory system. Sympathetically the women make the best of things rejoicing in the assured prosperity—even wealth and health of their men folk.

"This is not the same country," says this writer speaking of the Moose Jaw district, "that I saw in 1903 or 1905. Enormous spreads of tilled land, farmhouses that use the old shacks as grain bins, towns of big churches, schoolhouses, city halls, hotels, opera houses, replace the virgin prairie."

This, then, is the outlook of comfort, prosperity, social advantage, and happiness for the woman who is content to forego for a little while the non-essentials of more thickly-settled countries, and to take up with her husband the inspiring task of building a home in Central Canada. The housemother who looks intelligently to the upbuilding of character and independence in her boys, beauty and health and innocence in her girls, knows what sort of home-life the prairie country can develop. "I have lived here a number of years," says one, "and I never have regretted coming to this country. In my opinion this is the only place in which to develop children into healthy, successful men and women."

One might perhaps expect that a minister of agriculture would confine his attention to acreages, wheat yields and farm returns in dollars and cents. It promises well, therefore, for the future of Central Canada as a country of homes and useful citizens when such an official warns the people of his Province against burying themselves in wheat and wheat-raising, to the neglect of the less material refinements of life. He declares that no one must lose sight of "the gospel of attractive homes and the application of a practical faith in the efficiency of a beautiful home setting, to render possible a fuller enjoyment of life, which will lead Central Canada nearer to its high destiny."

Character of the Homes.—To get right down to the question of how the Central Canadian settler lives, let it be said that the western farmer is an ambitious body, and yet one willing to wait for his luxuries until he has earned them. He starts out, probably, with a shack. His first interest is to get his breaking done, his crop in the ground, and that prairie sun down to the serious business of earning him dividends. After the first crop he plans his future home, and throughout the Canadian West are thousands of farm homes, both comfortable and commodious, that reflect taste, good sense, and ambition to possess the better things of life.

The western farmer likes to have his house well furnished. He likes to have his boys and girls well dressed. He recognizes the extravagance of making a slave of himself or of permitting his wife to make a slave of herself—and is quick to employ additional help when needed and obtainable. Such crops as Central Canada produces impress on him the business sense of making the earth produce all that ample labour and up-to-date machinery can coax from the soil.

The comforts which the Central Canadian farmer insists on may be taken as a standard by which to judge of the real conditions of life in the prairie Provinces. Time was when the piano was considered a luxury on the farm. Now it is accepted as one of the essential factors in education—and these western folk are keen for education. The piano trade in Central Canada is reported as exceedingly active, and the $400 or $500 required for purchase weighs very lightly

Ambition is the Keynote.—Yet another indication of the fact that material prosperity has kindled keen ambition in the hearts of these builders of Central Canada is found in the fact that the private educational institutions of the East—and especially the schools for girls—draw so largely from the farm homes of the West. Educational facilities for elementary instruction are at hand everywhere. The centres of population provide secondary schools, colleges, and universities. Yet so remarkable is the prosperity of the country that want of means seems rarely to set a limit to the ambition of the farmer who wishes to give his children the specialized advantages of education that must be sought beyond.

So far from there being a dearth of advantages in this western country, the man of keen mind and imagination knows that exactly the contrary is true—that West stands for breadth and breeziness and freedom. The West, a writer in Collier's recently predicted, will not be long in having its own literature—its great drama, even its epic. And why not? "The new eye," this writer continues, "misses nothing. It is full of wonder, and it carries its fresh and interested gaze over to the reader. All the people in the West have the new eyes which let light into the soul, and they will have them until the daily news papers begin to crowd them in, leaving them no time to see and think."

Settler's First Home in Central Canada, Costing About $100

WESTERN CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Huge Quadrangle.—The area of British Columbia has been variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. It is a vast, irregular quadrangle, its boundaries being the Yukon and Mackenzie territories on the north, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana on the south, the Province of Alberta and the Northwest Territory on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It is traversed from north to south by four principal ranges of mountains, the Rocky and Selkirk ranges on the east, and the Island and Coast ranges on the west. The Province is the watershed of the North Pacific slope, all the great rivers flowing into the Pacific.

Provincial Government.—The Provincial Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Dominion Government, an Executive Council of five, and a Legislative Assembly of forty-two (including the Cabinet Ministers), elected by the Provincial constituencies.

Vancouver Island.—Coal mining and lumbering are the chief industries, and fishing, quartz mining, copper smelting, shipbuilding, whaling, and other branches are being rapidly developed. Immense deposits of iron ore, which, with abundance of coal, should insure the establishment of iron and steel works at no distant day. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway serves a section which it would be difficult to surpass anywhere for beauty of scenery and natural wealth.

Many of the Valleys in British Columbia Afford Splendid Grazing area for Dairy Cattle.

Fruit Growing in British Columbia is an Industry that Brings Handsome Incomes to Those who Follow it.

British Columbia has Wonderful Attraction to the Fruit Grower as well as to the Man Who Wishes to Carry on Mixed Farming.

The Kootenays.—East Kootenay contains a large extent of irrigable agricultural land suited to the growing of grain and vegetables. Most of the land is timbered and lumbering is an important industry. There is much fertile land in West Kootenay, and a good deal of it is utilized for fruit growing. The fame of the mines is world-wide, the mountains being rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead, and the valleys underlaid with coal and petroleum.

Yale.—The Yale district includes Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen, Kettle River, and North and South Thompson, and the Boundary. The Canadian Pacific passes nearly through the centre, while the Okanagan branch and the lake steamers give access to the southern portions. Cattle raising has been one of the chief industries, but many of the ranges are now being bought by fruit growers and small farmers. The district is rich in minerals and coal.

Lillooet.—In natural features Lillooet resembles Yale. It is largely pastoral, well adapted to dairying, cattle raising, and fruit growing. Placer and hydraulic mining is carried on successfully and quartz mining is making fair progress.

Westminster.—Westminster includes the fertile valley of the Lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is heavy and the underbrush thick. It is the centre of the lumbering and salmon canning industries. Its agricultural advantages are unexcelled—heavy crops of hay, grain, and roots, and fruit being the rule.

Cariboo and Cassiar.—These districts are practically unexplored and undeveloped. Hydraulic mining is being carried on by several companies, and individual miners and dredging companies are doing well in Atlin. The country is lightly timbered and promises to become an important cattle raising and agricultural district. Its fertile valleys, even now, despite the absence of railways, are attracting settlers.

CLIMATE

The climate is a great asset. The conditions prevailing are considerably varied. It presents all the conditions in European countries lying within the temperate zone. With its pure air, its freedom from malaria and the almost entire absence of extremes of heat and cold, the Province may be described as a vast health resort. The climate of Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, corresponds closely with that of England; the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs. On the mainland similar conditions prevail till the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. At Agassiz, on the Lower Fraser, the average mean temperature of January is 33 degrees and of July 64 degrees. The lowest temperature on record at this point is 13 degrees, and the highest 97. There are no summer frosts, and the annual rainfall is 67 inches, 95 per cent falling during autumn and winter.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule The winter cold is scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Further north, in the undeveloped parts, the winters are more severe.

RESOURCES

While mining has been the chief industry from the early days, the public, of late years, have begun to realize that there are many other avenues for development claiming their attention. This Province possesses the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent of America. There are splendid agricultural and fruit-growing possibilities. Only those portions contiguous to, and south of, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the Coast and Vancouver Island have been touched. In the north there are several millions of acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural areas extend north and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, along its branches and steamboat lines. In the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys for every acre of arable land within sight of the railway or lake, there are thousands hidden away behind the grass-covered hills, and the same may be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow Lake, Similkameen, and other districts.

Vast Agricultural Area.—Professor Macoun, after personal investigation, says: "The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." Within the boundaries thus defined, all that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce vegetables and roots, much of it will grow cereals, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be cultivated. As far north as the 52d degree apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits—peaches, grapes, apricots, etc.,—are an assured crop. One million acres will probably be found far below the actual area capable of cultivation. At several points in the mountains, where clearing and cultivation have been attempted, it has proved successful.

Other Rich Districts.—West of the Coast Range are tracts of arable lands, notably the Lower Fraser, Westminster, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. These are fairly well settled, but much is still wild and untilled. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, on the Pacific slope, are agricultural and grazing lands, which will be profitable when the country is a few years older. Much is fit for wheat growing, and all will produce the coarser cereals, roots, and vegetables, except the higher plateaux, which will afford splendid pasturage.

Irrigation.—Large areas will shortly be supplied with water and afford the opportunity for homes. Irrigation has already wrought a change in agricultural methods in districts in which it has been introduced.

Dairying.—Dairying pays handsomely where the farmer is not obliged to employ skilled labour to do the milking and butter making. The local demand for butter is increasing with the population, and the prices obtained are high.

Provincial Creameries.—The Government aids the establishment of creameries by loaning one-half the cost of the creamery building, plant, and fixtures, repayable in installments, the first to be paid at the end of three years and the other seven annually thereafter. There is a good field for cheese-making, and the Government assists the establishment of factories on the same terms as those granted to creameries.

Poultry raising is rapidly developing, but not to the extent warranted by its importance.

Grain Growing.—Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, and around Kamloops. Until the northern interior is brought under cultivation, the wheat area will not be increased. Barley is grown in many parts. Oats are the principal grain crop.

Root Crops.—Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds, and all other roots grow well wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Sixty-eight tons of roots per acre is recorded at Chilliwack, and near Kelowna twenty acres produced 403 tons of potatoes, which sold at $14 per ton.

Hop Culture.—The Okanagan, Agassiz, and Chilliwack districts are well suited to hop and produce large quantities The yield averages 1,500 pounds to the acre, and the average price is 25 cents per pound.

Fodder Crops.—Besides the bunch-grass, which affords good grazing to cattle, horses, and sheep, all the cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Hay averages about 1½ tons to the acre, and the price from $17 to $25.

Indian corn, melons, and tomatoes are profitable items in the output of the small farmer, and are successfully grown in all of the settled districts.

Live Stock.—The parts of the Province particularly adapted to cattle raising are the interior plateaux and the Fraser River Valley, though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of a few head will not pay well, for the high prices prevailing justify stall feeding.

Sheep and Hog Raising.—Sheep raising is capable of great expansion, especially on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, where considerable numbers are produced. Hogs are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham, and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them.

FRUIT GROWING

His Excellency the Governor-General, on the occasion of the opening of the New Westminster Exhibition, said.

"Fruit growing in your Province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from $100 to $150 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid."

Fruit growing is quite certain ere many years to rival mining, lumbering, or fishing. All southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this continent. The quality of its fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of America.

Winning Markets.—Repeated triumphs at exhibitions in Great Britain have resulted in the establishment of a per-

manent market to which several growers are now catering exclusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit. Fruit growers have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from the unlimited market the Prairie Provinces afford, they can also count upon big orders and big prices from over seas.

Millions of Acres.—In southern British Columbia there are over 1 million acres fit for fruit growing, while in the northern interior from 3 million to 4 million more acres will be found available.

The actual experience of many fruit growers is highly satisfactory. In Okanagan there are instances of $500 to $600 gross profit per acre. At Kelowna 9 tons of pears and 10 tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson 14 acres produced 1,000 cases of strawberries and 94 tons of roots, netting the owner $100 per acre. This land was formerly a cedar swamp. At Lytton, Tokay grapes, averaging four pounds to the bunch, were grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, twenty acres produced $10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland, one acre and a half gave a return of $700 in peaches. Tomatoes to the value of $1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Penticton produced 800 pounds of fruit; another, at Agassiz, 1,000 lbs.

In the suburbs of Victoria four acres of strawberries sold for $2,598 net, or $650 per acre; half an acre gave net return of $301; another grower netted over $800 per acre. Rockside Orchard, Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows: Plums, 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries, 25 trees yielded 5,520 pounds.

Markets.—In such a vast country, with well established cities and towns, and with new ones constantly springing up splendid markets are afforded. The production does not meet the demand; nearly $2,000,000 are sent out of the Province annually for butter, eggs, and poultry, which can profitably be produced at home, while fresh meats and pork, ham, bacon, and lard are imported to the tune of $2,000,000. Similar conditions prevail in the fruit industry.

Logging Scene

MINERALS

The minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and coke, and it will not be long before iron will form an important part of the mining industry, large occurrences of this ore on Vancouver and other coast islands being now under investigation.

Gold Mining.—Gold mining was established in 1858, the output being $705,000. In 1863, it was nearly $4,000,000.

Lode gold mining began modestly in 1893 with a production of $23,404. In 1906 produced $4,129,246.

Coal mining is really the oldest established branch of the industry, and it continues to increase in magnitude.

Gold is distributed all over British Columbia. There are few places where "colours" may not be found. And the metal is met with in paying quantities in almost every section.

Silver, which for the most part is found in conjunction with lead and copper, is also widely distributed.

The range of copper is almost, if not quite, as wide as that of the more precious metals, the discovery of large bodies of ore being constantly reported from as yet undeveloped parts.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered in various localities on the mainland and on Vancouver and other islands, but none have been developed commercially.

Smelters.—Eleven smelters and one refining plant have a combined daily capacity of about 7,500 to 10,000 tons of ore. The importance of the mining industry cannot be overstated. With a production which this year aggregated $26,000,000, representing more than $150 per head for every white person in the Province, the future is undoubted.

Petroleum Fields.—Much attention is now being given to the petroleum fields of Southeast Kootenay, where a large area of oil-bearing strata is known to exist.

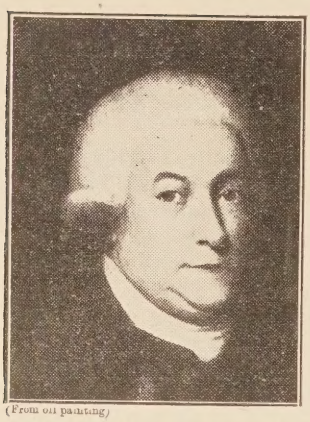
Miscellaneous Products.—Marble, granite, sandstone, lime, brick and fire clay, cement and pottery clay are well distributed and are being utilized to meet local demands. Considerable lime and cement is now being manufactured for domestic use and exportation, and the trade is increasing.

FISHERIES

British Columbia's fisheries produce an average of more than $7,000,000 annually, and in one year, 1905, the total leaped to $9,850,216. Of this $8,330,713 was derived from salmon; halibut contributing $445,070, and herring $243,140.

Principal Food Fishes.—The principal food fishes are: salmon, halibut, cod, herring, sturgeon, bass, oolachans, smelts, perch, trout, skill, sardines, anchovies, shad, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, and prawns.

Hatcheries.—The Dominion Government has established eight hatcheries. In addition to these there is a large one being operated under the control of the Provincial Government and another under private auspices.



(From oil painting)

CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER
Who surveyed Vancouver Island and from whom the Island got its name, died in 1798 and was buried in the Parish Church at Petersham, England. Aged 40 Years

TIMBER

British Columbia has the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent, comprising 182 million acres. This forest and woodland is not, of course, all of present commercial value. As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and the river valleys and fringing the mountain sides.

Principal Trees.—The trees indigenous to the Province are: Fir, balsam, maple, red alder, birch, dogwood, red cedar, larch, spruce, pine, western crabapple, poplar, cottonwood, aspen, cherry, Douglas fir, white oak, willow, yew, giant cedar, yellow cypress or cedar, and hemlock.

There are about 160 saw mills in the Province, and a large number of shingle mills, planing mills, and sash and door factories, representing, with logging plants, and exclusive of the value of lands purchased and leased as timber limits,—about $20,000,000 of capital invested in this industry.

The Markets.—At one time the foreign market was the principal outlet for British Columbia's lumber. The marked development of the Northwest, however, has since created a market of almost illimitable possibilities.

Transportation Facilities.—Transportation facilities, generally speaking, are good, but within a very short time, districts not well favoured in this particular will be tapped by railway lines. The operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific across the central section of the Province (with Prince Rupert as the terminus), and the branches that must follow, will open up fertile regions, accomplishing what the Canadian Pacific did for the southern districts.

CITIES

The principal cities in British Columbia are, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Ladysmith, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Fernie, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Trail, Cranbrook, Vernon, Armstrong, Enderby, Kelowna, and Prince Rupert.

EDUCATION

The educational facilities are excellent. The school system is free and non-sectarian, and in every rural district where there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen, a school is established. A provincial university will be established before long. Attendance in public schools is compulsory.

SYNOPSIS OF MINING LAWS

A free miner is a person who is the holder of a valid free miner's certificate, which costs $5 for a full year, or a proportionate sum for any shorter period, but all certificates expire on May 31st. A free miner may enter on Crown lands and also on other lands where the right to enter has been reserved, and may prospect for minerals, locate claims and mine. Claims may not be located on Indian reserves nor within the curtilage of any dwelling. Should a free miner neglect to renew his certificate upon expiry, all mining claims held by him under its rights, if not Crown granted, revert to the Crown, unless he be a joint owner, in which case his interest or share reverts to his qualified partners or co-owners. It is not necessary for a shareholder in an incorporated mining company, as such, to possess a free miner's certificate.

Dominion Government Lands.—All lands in British Columbia within twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line are the property of Canada, with all the timber and minerals they contain (except precious metals). This tract, with its timber, hay, water powers, coal, and stone, is administered by the Department of the Interior of Canada, according to the same laws and regulations as are the public lands in the Prairie provinces. Government agencies are at Kamloops and New Westminster.

The Dominion Government also owns 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River District.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company control large areas of farming, fruit, ranching, and timber lands in the Kootenay and Boundary districts at prices from $1 to $5 per acre.

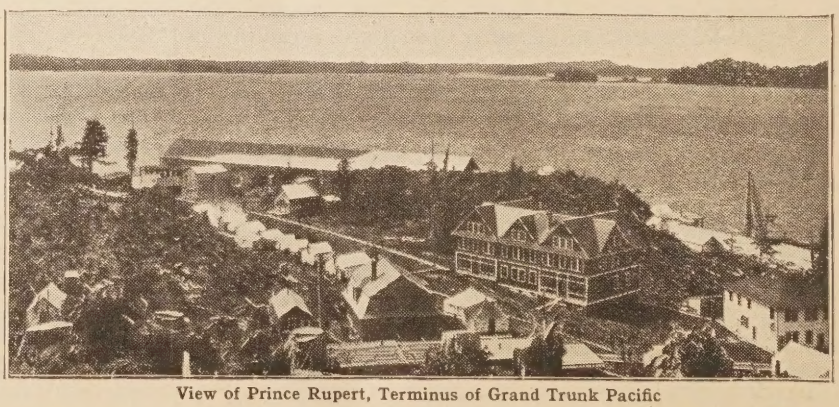
Provincial Lands in British Columbia.—Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over eighteen years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to British Columbia, west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 acres east of their mountains, at $1 per acre. Two months leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the chief commissioner, can be had in each year till the crown deed is obtained. Timber and hay lands may be leased from the Government. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 15 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut.

LAND

Land may be obtained in different parts of the Province as below, being divided naturally into three districts, according to topography and climatic conditions.

1. The Upper Mainland.—All the country to the eastward of the Coast Range, and including the large cattle ranges and what is known as the Dry Belt. 2. The Lower Mainland. — All that portion of the sea coast to the westward of the Coast Range, and including the rich delta lands of the Fraser. This part of the country is generally heavily wooded with big timber and is the wettest part of the Province. 3. The Islands.—All that portion including Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands. This division partakes somewhat of the character of the two others, and resembles the first in the distribution of the flora and the less precipitation.

For detailed description of the various agricultural districts, apply to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.



View of Prince Rupert, Terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific

YUKON

Gardening in the Yukon

A popular impression has arisen that because the creeks of the Klondike, Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker have ceased to yield as they did in the early days of the Yukon, that the resources of that country are almost at an end.

The sudden cessation of large returns from the creeks named has been due to the fact that the Yukon Gold Company obtained possession of a large number of the claims and have practically ceased to work them, pending the installation of an enormous plant. This year a fifty-five mile ditch has been constructed for the purpose of hydraulicking the hillsides of the creeks named and, later, of any others to the water. During this construction, little or no work has been done. Some dredging has been undertaken with the view of dredging the creek bottoms before the operation of hydraulicking commences. Eight dredges will be in full swing during the proper season from this time on.

The falling-off in the output of the Klondike has been due chiefly to the reason above referred to. After the ditch is settled and capable of carrying water to its full capacity, the output of the Yukon will jump up to large figures.

But, outside of the creeks named, there is an enormous extent of dredging ground in the Yukon Territory which is just beginning to be exploited.

The regions in which dredging operations can be carried on in the Yukon Territory are numerous. This industry is only in its infancy, but sufficiently advanced to show the favourable character of the country for working in this way.

The experiments of last season, made by the Detroit Gold Mining Company at the mouth of Bear Creek demonstrated that the season for dredging can be extended much longer than was at first thought possible. Last season, but for a break-down in power, the Bear Creek dredge could well have been operated up till Christmas.

The Forty Mile country affords an enormous area for mining operations. A scheme is now contemplated by which an electric plant will be installed at the Sourdough coal mine, where electricity can be cheaply generated at the mouth of the coal pit, and distributed not only through the Forty Mile country but for power at Dawson and adjacent creeks. The extent of the dredgable ground on the Forty Mile River and its tributaries is large, but its full extent has not yet been determined. The region in the vicinity of Dawson on the Klondike and its tributaries, Hunker, Bonanza, etc., is well supplied with dredges for many miles from Dawson. The Flat Creek country and stretches of the Klondike above the mouth of Hunker, afford splendid fields for investigation for dredging purposes. The Stewart River country is being opened up for this industry.

Dredging experts from the United States of America, who have been over the Yukon Territory, have pronounced it the finest field for dredging to-day known, and this industry is one which undoubtedly is capable of, and will receive enormous development in the immediate future.

There is, in addition to the fields already pointed out for dredging, the practically untouched regions of the Selwyn River, the Liard River, including Sayea Creek, which was mined in a small way, and by rockers only, many years ago, and the country adjacent to Livingstone Creek.

In addition to dredging, there is always accompanying ground fit for dredging, higher ground which affords splendid prospects for hydraulicking operations.

The rock mining resources of the Yukon Territory are only now beginning to be carefully investigated. In the past, placer mining afforded so much easier returns for small investment, that rock mining and its investigation was left largely to men who had persistent faith. A few discoveries which have recently been made, and are now being fully tested, may demonstrate that these men had a fully justified faith. At Conrad City, at the very gateway of the Yukon, large mining developments are going on, and give great promise of a large mining industry.

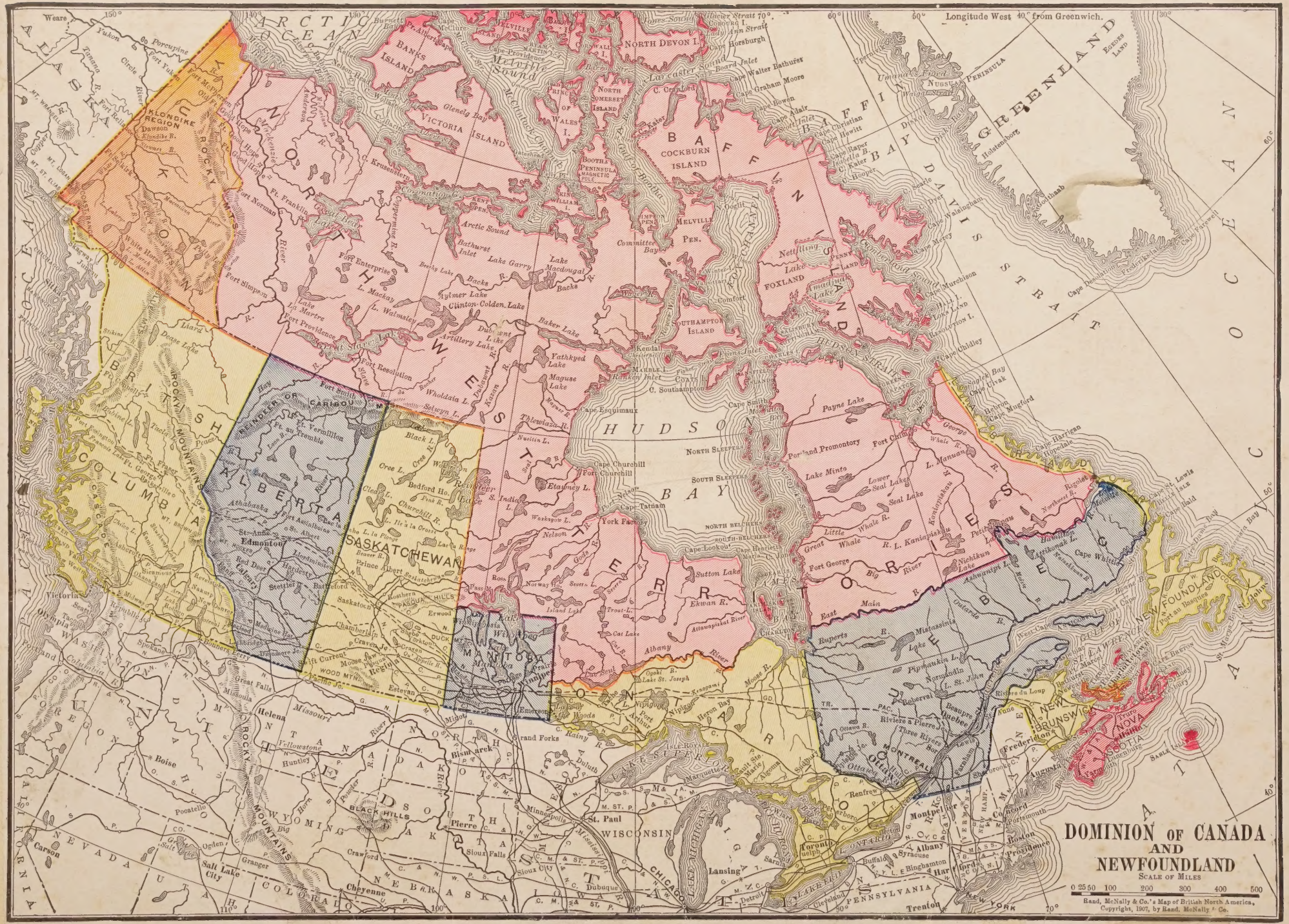
In the vicinity of White Horse, are enormous copper areas, which have been sufficiently developed to establish the existence of magnificent deposits. The present depression in copper has retarded the development of these mines, but with the return of good times, they will be largely worked.

In addition to the resources already indicated, the prospecting of the country, which is full of mineral indications, has been so slight as to make it impossible to predicate what the future may bring forth.

The ordinary idea that life in the Yukon Territory is a dreadful period of suffering from extreme cold, will not long continue in the mind of anyone who visits that region. The winter is cold, but exhilarating, and comfort is quite easily attainable, even in severe seasons. Spring and summer are delightful. The agricultural possibilities have only been developed to a slight extent, and will not be developed, except as incidental to mining or as the later resource of those seeking lands after the better agricultural lands of Canada are more fully occupied.

For the labouring man, the Yukon Territory is a desirable resort only if he is capable of first-class work and has definite employment. For such, the summer work, which can readily be obtained, should be supplemented by provision for employment in prospecting for himself during the winter months.

Power System, Yukon


Longitude West from Greenwich.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH DEVON I.
BANKS ISLAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
BAFFIN LAND
COCKBURN ISLAND
SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND
MELVILLE PEN.
FOXLAND
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
GREENLAND
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
KLONDIKE REGION
Dawson
ROCKY MTS.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Edmonton
Calgary
Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Brandon
Port Arthur
Fort William
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Toronto
Hamilton
Kingston
St. John
Halifax
Fredericton
Charlottetown
Victoria
Vancouver
New Westminster
Seattle
Spokane
Portland
Tacoma
Olympia
Boise
Helena
Missoula
Great Falls
Butte
Bismarck
Grand Forks
Minot
Fargo
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Sioux City
Dubuque
Chicago
Milwaukee
Detroit
Lansing
Cleveland
Buffalo
Albany
Syracuse
Binghamton
Utica
Rochester
Boston
Providence
Portland
Concord
Trenton
Pittsburgh
Cheyenne
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Carson
Pocatello
Yellowstone
Missouri
Columbia
Mackenzie
Yukon
Peace
Athabasca
Saskatchewan
Red Deer
Bow
Churchill
Nelson
Hayes
Albany
Moose
Abitibi
Ottawa
St. Lawrence
Saguenay
Restigouche
Miramichi
St. John
Petitcodiac
Annapolis
Gaspé
Anticosti
Belle Isle
Labrador
Ungava
Hudson Strait
Baffin Land
Greenland
Davis Strait
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Athabasca
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Great Fish River
Mackenzie River
Peace River
Liard River
Stikine River
Yukon River
Porcupine River
Klondike River
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Rocky Mountains
Selkirk Mts.
Coast Mts.
Cascade Mts.
Sierra Nevada
Black Hills
Wood Mts.
Cypress Hills
Riding Mts.
Duck Mts.
Porcupine Hills
Touchwood Hills
Pembina Hills
Laurentian Mts.
Notre Dame Mts.
Shickshock Mts.
Long Range
Torngat Mts.
Alaska
Nevada
Utah
Colorado
Nebraska
Kansas
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Pennsylvania
New York
Maine
Vermont
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Jersey
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
North Dakota
South Dakota
Montana
Wyoming
Idaho
Oregon
California
Washington
DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200 300 400 500
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Map of British North America,
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